

T H E
M E D I C A L W O R K S

O F

D r R I C H A R D M E A D .

V O L U M E I I I .

C O N T A I N I N G

M E D I C A L P R E C E P T S a n d C A U T I O N S ; M E D I C A
S A C R A , o r , A C o m m e n t a r y o n t h e D I S E A S E S
m e n t i o n e d i n S C R I P T U R E ; O R A T I O A N N I -
V E R S A R I A H A R V E I A N A ; J O A N N I F R E I N D ,
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E D I N B U R G H :

P r i n t e d b y A . D O N A L D S O N a n d J . R E I D .

F o r A L E X . D O N A L D S O N .

M D C C L X I I I .

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DR. RICHARD MEAD



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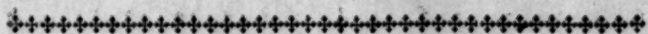
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T H E
W O R K S
O F
Dr RICHARD MEAD.



MEDICAL PRECEPTS and
CAUTIONS.

P R E F A C E.

I Have persuaded myself, that I should perform a work, neither entirely void of use, nor foreign to the duties of my profession, if I made the public partakers of the principal helps against most diseases, which I had either learned by long experience, or deduced from rational principles. But my purpose is to lay down precepts of the art, and methods of cure, rather than definitions and descriptions of diseases; and to propose medicines confirmed by practice, not mere conjectures. And as it is not my intention to write a complete system of medicine, I shall not strictly confine myself to the usual order observed in medical treatises; for at my leisure-hours I have perused my loose papers, and from them have extracted such things as

I thought might prove useful hereafter ; at the same time calling in my memory to my assistance for whatsoever I had observed to be serviceable, or prejudicial, in each particular distemper. For such was the rise of medicine, by the recovery of some patients, and the loss of others, gradually distinguishing pernicious from salutary things *. Wherefore I shall not inquire into the very constitution (if the expression may be allowed) of the medical art ; nor enter into the dispute, how far it is either rational or empirical : on which topics I refer my readers to Celsus, who has stated the arguments of physicians for their respective sects with great candour, and sums up the whole by delivering his own opinion with equal judgment and perspicuity †. Nor is this little work, which has been often interrupted by, and partly composed amidst the hurry of business, thrown out as a bait to catch fame. For it has long since been observed by the great parent of medicine, that our art has acquired more blame than honour ‡. And indeed it is the general temper of mankind, to be excessively profuse of their reproofs, of their commendations extremely parsimonious. But this complaint made in behalf of medicine, will probably appear slight, if compared with the following, which he makes in another place : That the physician has dreadful objects before his eyes, very disagreeable subjects in his hands, and takes great

* Sic medicinam ortam, subinde aliorum salute, aliorum interitu, pernicioſa discernentem a ſalutaribus. Celsus in præfat. † Ibidem. ‡ "Εγωγε δοκῶ πλείονα μὲν ψυχασίας, ἢ τιμὴν κεραιζῶσθαι τῇ τέχνῃ. Hippocrates in epist. ad Democritum.

uneasiness to himself, from the calamities of others *. Now, what can be more humane, or more worthy even of a Christian, than to declare, that he feels the calamities of others as sensibly, as if they were his own.

However, the very nature of my design compelled me to take notice of the errors of other physicians ; but I have been very careful, throughout the work, to do it with the same equity, with which I would desire to have my own faults corrected. Our art is frequently obliged to rely on conjectures ; nor is it to be expected that any one person will constantly hit the mark. And therefore I have not been ashamed to acknowledge, and put my readers in mind of some errors, which I have committed either through ignorance, or want of due attention. For, as Celsus says, a plain confession of a real error is commendable, and more especially in that performance which is published for the benefit of posterity †. The reader will easily perceive, that I have endeavoured not only to express the sense of Celsus, but to employ his very words and phrases, or close imitations of them at least, whenever the subject would allow it ; and I heartily wish I could have done it more frequently. For what author could I chuse to follow rather than him, who selected the best things out of the writings of the Greek physicians and surgeons, and rendered the whole into most pure and elegant Latin ?

To conclude, the reader is desired to take notice,

* Ο μὲν γὰρ ἑστὸς ὁρᾷ τὰ θανά, διγάνει τὴ ἀπόδιον, καὶ ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίῃσι συμφορῇσιν ἰδίας καρπᾷται λύπας. Lib. de flatibus. | Lib. viii. cap. 4.

4 MEDICAL PRECEPTS and CAUTIONS. Pref.

that by the compositions of medicines, which I make use of in this treatise, I mean those of the late edition of the London Dispensatory *, unless otherwise signified.

* Pharmacopœia collegii regalis medicorum Londinensis. Lond. 1746. 4°. And the translator of this work has taken the English names of the above-mentioned compositions from Dr Pemberton's translation of the said pharmacopœia. Lond. 1746. 8°.

M E.

MEDICAL PRECEPTS and
CAUTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

Of the human body.

BEfore I begin to treat of the diseases of the human body, it may not be improper to give the reader a succinct idea of its nature in a state of health.

Wherefore, in order to form a just notion of the body of man, it ought to be considered as a hydraulic machine contrived with the most exquisite art, in which there are numberless tubes properly adjusted and disposed for the conveyance of fluids of different kinds. Of these the principal is the blood, from which are derived the several humours subservient to the various uses and purposes of life; and in particular that subtle and remarkably elastic fluid, generated in the brain, and known by the name of animal spirits, the instrument of sense and motion: which functions it never could be capable of executing, were it not contained in proper organs. For this purpose the almighty Creator has formed two sorts of fibres, the fleshy and the nervous, as receptacles for this active principle; and each sort of these is partly interwoven in the membranes of the body, and partly collected into bundles or cords, and attached to the limbs, for performing their motions with the assistance of the bones.

But this wonderful machine, incapable of putting itself into motion, was still in want of a first mover: wherefore the mind is placed over it, as a ruler and moderator, and is the efficient cause of all sense
and

and motion. For whether this principle resides in the head, as in its citadel; or whether it has no fixed place, but is dispersed all over the body, according to the opinion of Xenocrates, a disciple of Plato *; it commands within us, and directs the whole. Now, our motions, as well as our senses, are twofold, internal and external: the internal have not only the vital parts, as the heart, lungs, stomach, and intestines, subject to them, but likewise all the nervous membranes.

Medical writers generally make a wide difference between the motions of the vitals, and those of the rest of the parts; imagining that the former, after they are once begun in the first formation of the individual, necessarily continue even against our will; but that the latter are performed at the discretion of the mind, as circumstances require. But this is a false notion, into which they are deceived by observing, that these natural actions continue without any sensible intermission, even when we are little or not at all conscious of them, through the whole course of life: whereas, if the thing be narrowly looked into, it will manifestly appear, that the reason why these vital motions seem not to be governed by the mind, is, because being incessantly accustomed to them, we perform them so quick, and without attention, that we cannot easily check and hinder them from performing their respective offices. Something of this kind we experience, when, looking at the sun, or any body that strikes the eye too forcibly, we wink whether we will or not: and yet nobody doubts, but that those motions are effected by

* See Lactantius de opificio Dei, cap. 16.

the direction of the mind. I could bring several other examples to confirm and illustrate this sentiment ; but to avoid being tedious, I chuse to refer the reader to a dissertation of Dr Porterfield, who has handled this subject with great perspicuity *, as I have said in another place †.

But this power of the mind is most remarkably perceptible in those fevers, which are called pestilential. For in these one may observe, that the mind hurries to the assistance of the labouring frame, fights against the enemy, and, with the aid of the animal spirits, excites new motions in the body, (though we may be insensible of it), in order to expel the poison, which is blended with the humours, through every outlet. And hence very great physicians have defined a disease to be a struggle of nature in defence of the health of the individual.

In this manner it is, that care is taken of the whole machine, when in danger. But it is likewise necessary sometimes to have a regard to some particular part ; nor does the mind fail of executing its office in this case. Thus, if a topical disorder has happened any where ; to prevent the part from being overloaded and pained, nature has provided a passage for the blood and humours by the adjacent vessels. This is effected by that admirable disposition of the body, whereby the blood-vessels are interwoven and spread throughout every part ; so that the blood may pass, not only from vein to vein, but also from the small arteries into others. And this mechanism is peculiarly apparent, where obstructions are most to be feared ;

* See medical essays, published at Edinburgh, vol. 3. essay 12. and vol. 4. essay 14. † Disc. on the small-pox, vol. 2. pag. 112.

as in the head, abdomen, and the long winding ducts of the organs of generation.

Now, such a construction of our frame is the more necessary, because, even when a disease is not in the case, the very actions and customs of the body sometimes require the humours to be conveyed with greater freedom through some passages than through others. Hence the same blood-vessels become wider or narrower in different persons, according as their manner of living hath occasioned these vessels to be more or less dilated by the perpetual motions of the fluids. Thus in persons addicted to drinking, the arteries in the head, in people given to venery, those in the genitals, are bigger than in the sober and continent.

And this additional remark may not be improper here, that it is almost impossible, but that the very make of the animal parts, though extremely convenient for the purposes of life, must be attended with some inconveniencies in particular cases; as in the fabric of the universe, thunder, storms, inundations, plagues, and other such calamities necessarily happen sometimes in some places. But as the divine Creator of the microcosm has given us natural means of guarding against these evils; so he has afforded proper assistance against those which affect our microcosm.

Geometricians have been long intent on contriving a machine, that may be endued with perpetual motion; but have constantly lost their labour. For in handy-works of this kind some portion of the moving power is lost every instant, by reason of the friction of the parts, whereby it requires to be perpetually renewed. Wherefore it is God alone who can
complete

complete such a machine ; and was pleased that our body should be a fabric of that sort, by disposing all its powers in such a manner, that they should form a kind of circle, in which, at the same time that they perform their respective functions, they should constantly and mutually repair each other.

Hence it manifestly appears, that the animal machine is made, not by parts, but all together ; seeing it is impossible, that a circle of motions, some of which depend on others, can be completed, without all their instruments being in their proper places. For example, how can the heart contract, to push the blood forward, without the assistance of the animal spirits ; or the spirits be secreted without the brain ? And so of all the other principal parts. Wherefore the animalcula, which by the help of microscopes we discover swimming in the semen masculinum, are really little men ; which being received into the womb, are there cherished as in a nest, and grow in due time to a proper size for exclusion. Therefore Hippocrates said very justly, In the body there is no beginning, but all the parts are equally the beginning and end *.

To what has been hitherto said let me add, that every animal machine is of such a nature, that there is a sort of infinity in its constituent parts ; by which expression I mean that their fibres are so extremely small, that we cannot discover the ultimate stamina, even by the assistance of the best microscopes. Had it been otherwise, aliment would not be conveyed to every individual part of the body, nor could the necessary functions of life be performed.

* Εμοί δοκεῖ ἀρχὴ μὲν εἶναι τὰ σώματα, ἀλλὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἀρχὴ καὶ πάντα τελευτή. De locis in homine, initio.

Wherefore, upon the whole, health consists in regular motions of the fluids, together with a proper state of the solids; and diseases are their aberrations: which as they are numberless, and one often produces another, it is next to a miracle, that the animal body should be able to hold out to extreme old age. And hence indeed plainly appears the extensiveness of the art of medicine, and how much superior it is to all other arts.

Now, this machine, the only one that is endued with perpetual motion, was formed by the almighty geometician to last a longer or shorter space of time, according to the different geniuses of living creatures. For a body, such as ours, cannot possibly retain life for ever; which is not difficult to account for. Because the membranous fibres of the blood-vessels, which were made elastic, in order to drive their included juices forward, become gradually harder, and at length rigid; whence they are rendered incapable of executing their offices, and the secretions of the several parts are diminished by degrees. And that the useless juices are not sufficiently carried off by perspiration in old age, (a business very material to the continuance of life), manifestly appears from dissections of the bodies of very old people; the insides of their arteries being sometimes found ossified here and there, whereby they had almost entirely lost their springiness; and the orifices of the natural ducts are often observed to be quite cartilaginous.

In confirmation of this truth I shall give two remarkable examples; the first of which is taken from our own history. Thomas Parr, a poor labouring man, was born in a healthful part of Shropshire, where

where he vigorously continued his daily labour to the age of an hundred and thirty years : but afterwards having lost his sight, he was at length brought to London ; and having resided here for some time, in the year 1635 he died, at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. His body was opened by the immortal Harvey, who found all the parts in a sound state, except the brain, which was extremely firm and solid to the touch *. Thus were the vessels in that part grown hard by age.

The other example is recorded in our Philosophical Transactions. It is an account of a worker in the mines in Switzerland, who died in 1723, aged one hundred and nine years and three months, sent to the royal society by Dr John James Scheuchzer of Zurich ; who upon dissection found the exterior membrane of the spleen beset with white spots, at first sight resembling variolous pustules ; but they were of a cartilaginous hardness, and raised somewhat above the surface of the rest of the membrane : the articulations of the ribs with the sternum were quite ossified ; the tendon, by which the arteries are inserted into the heart, was either bony, or cartilaginous at least ; the semilunar valves, especially of the aorta, were plainly cartilaginous ; and the dura mater was about three times its usual thickness, and like leather †.

But it is time to pass to the defects of this machine, which disturb and destroy its motions.

* See the dissection of Thomas Parr, at the end of Dr Betts's book *de ortu et natura sanguinis*.

† Phil. Trans. N^o 376.

CHAP. I.

OF FEVERS.

SECTION I.

Of fevers in general.

ALL fevers, of what kind soever, are attended with a preternatural heat of the blood and humours; and this impairs the bodily strength, and the vital actions. Wherefore nature raises all her powers, and engages the disease, as a mortal enemy: and if she gets the better, she drives out the cause of the disorder by such outlets as she is able. This action is by physicians called the crisis of the disease. Now, what I would have here understood by the word nature, as also some things relating to the different sorts of fevers, I have explained in another place *, and at the same time shewn, in what sense physicians, and particularly Sydenham said, that a disease is nothing else, but a struggle of nature, endeavouring by all means to exterminate the morbid matter, for the recovery of the patient †. Wherefore I will premise some few thoughts on the crises or solutions of fevers.

SECTION II.

Of the crises of fevers.

WHEREAS there is no fever cured without some considerable evacuation, raised either by nature

* See discourse on the small-pox, chap. 2.

† Observat. medicæ circa morborum acutorum historiam, at the beginning.

or by art ; the physician ought carefully to observe, which way nature seems to intend the expulsion of the morbid matter, and assist her by all possible means. Now, this expulsion is very frequently made through several outlets of the body at a time, and an evacuation by one outlet more or less checks that by another : thus a looseness checks sweat, and *vice versa*. Wherefore it is the physician's business to discern, what evacuation is most likely to be of service, and so to promote this, as to give the least interruption possible to any other : for any one evacuation is not equally suitable to all persons, both on account of the difference of constitutions, and of diseases ; although evacuations through every emunctory are sometimes necessary, as we find by experience in malignant fevers.

But of all solutions of the disease the most desirable is by sweat, next to that by stool and urine ; the worst is by a hæmorrhage, whether it proceed from the nose, or from any other part : because it indicates, that the blood is so far vitiated, that no proper separation of the humour can be made.

Lastly, some fevers terminate in abscesses formed in the glands, which, if they happen in the decline of the disease, and suppurate kindly, are salutary. Wherefore the suppuration is to be forwarded by cataplasms or plasters, and sometimes by cupping on the tumour, and then, if the abscess does not break spontaneously, it ought to be opened either with the knife or a caustic.

At this time this rule of practice is generally right, not to exhaust the patient's strength by evacuations of any kind. And yet in some cases there is a necessity

sity for drawing a little blood ; as when the humours are in great commotion, and the heat excessive : for this remedy prudently administered makes the tumour ripen kindly, because nature has always a great abhorrence of a turbulent state.

SECTION III.

Of continual fevers.

THere is no disease, to which the useful precept, *Principiis obsta*, is more applicable than to fevers ; because in the beginning it is generally easy to do good ; but when the distemper has gained ground, the cure is often attended with difficulty. For the opportunity is fleeting * ; and a medicine, which early administered might have prevented the impending danger, frequently fails, when the bodily strength is exhausted by the violence of the disease. However, a patient, who applies late for assistance, is not to be abandoned to his fate ; since it is certain, that those diseases which in old times were ascribed to the divine wrath †, are frequently cured by natural means, even when they appear most desperate. Wherefore the physician ought to lay it down as an absolute rule, never to be wanting to his duty.

And first, as blood-letting is a most excellent remedy in the beginning of all fevers ; if it has happened to be neglected for some days, let us consider, whether it is still proper to be ordered.

In case of intolerable pain in any part of the body,

* Ο καιρός ἐξυς. Hippocr. aphor. 1. sect. 1.

† See Celsus in his preface.

of difficulty of breathing, or a delirium, blood is to be taken away, according to the patient's strength; with the lancet, if he is able to bear it; if too weak, by cupping; but if excessively so, by leeches. And if this may be done, when the disease is got to the height; it ought for stronger reasons to take place in the beginning. And let me observe by the by, that leeches are often of vast service in a delirium. I have also sometimes found by experience, that pieces of lamb's lungs, applied warm to the head, have carried off the frenzy, by the exsudation of the noxious or superfluous humour.

But in order to a clearer comprehension of what I have to offer on this distemper, I will enumerate and briefly explain its principal kinds; leaving the reader at liberty to consult the medical writers, especially Celsus and his imitator Lommius, who have treated this subject professedly, concerning the management of the sick, his diet, &c.

SECTION IV.

Of fevers attended with eruptions.

FEvers attended with eruptions require particular attention. As for the small-pox, measles, and plague. I have already published my thoughts on them in separate treatises. Of the rest the chief is

The military fever.

There is no fever, that puts on more various appearances than this. Pustules, rough to the touch,
break

break out, sooner or later, all over the body ; sometimes red, sometimes whitish, and again both sorts intermixed ; at one time smaller, at another larger and more elevated, and of a bad smell. Sobbing and anxiety about the heart are very frequent symptoms, which are often followed by a delirium and convulsions. The disease runs into a considerable length : and if it happens to end too soon, without a sufficiently perfect crisis, it often brings on a bad habit of body. The red pimples are not so dangerous as the whitish ; and the more lively their colour, they are the safer. Hence it appears that this fever is more owing to a defect in the humours, and the animal spirits in particular, than to any bad quality of the air ; and that it requires different methods of cure according to its different circumstances.

But of what kind soever the pustules are, blood is to be drawn in the beginning, if the patient has strength to bear it ; unless he be actually in a sweat, in which case blood-letting is either to be omitted, or at least to be put off for a day or two, or some other convenient time. Now, red pustules bear bleeding much better than the whitish : and though in both sorts blisters are serviceable, yet they are more necessary in the latter ; and they are to be applied to the neck, head, and all the limbs, at proper distances of time. After all, I would advise the physician always to bear in mind, that the more sparingly blood has been drawn, the more happily the disease generally terminates : for when the strength has been exhausted by evacuations toward the latter end, the eruption sinks in, and the patient dies.

Nature's endeavours to expel the morbid matter
through

through the skin, are to be assisted by moderately cordial medicines. Of this tribe the most proper are the bezoardic powder, the compound powder of contrayerva, and the cordial confection; adding nitre, in case of an inflammation: and this salt may be very advantageously joined to cordial medicines in almost all malignant fevers, at least in the beginning. Toward the decline, warm bathing is sometimes serviceable, in order to bring forth the remains of the pustules.

But if, either at the height, or on the decline of the fever, the only appearance of an eruption is a vast number of pellucid vesicles, so small as hardly to be seen; it is not safe to persist too long in the use of internal medicines of this tribe; unless the length of the distemper has so far weakened the patient, as to render even more powerful cordials necessary. For such little roughnesses of the skin are not able to bring on a good crisis, but, on the contrary, generally denote a difficult and tedious illness: wherefore, without discontinuing the blisters, the cause of the disease is to be carried off by other ways, especially through the intestinal canal by gentle purges of rhubarb, or manna and Glauber's salt.

It is to be observed, that this disease is not always terminated by any one sort of crisis. It has sometimes one sort, sometimes another: and in some cases several sorts together; as I have already said frequently happens in other malignant fevers. Thus at the same time that there are other discharges of the morbid matter, a thrush sometimes breaks out, and spreads all over the mouth and throat. This commonly begins with a hiccup: and if it be whitish and

very moist, and occasion a plentiful spitting, it is so far from portending any great danger, that it is a sign of the distemper ending happily : but if it be of the black kind, and dry, and the spittle tough and little in quantity, it is of fatal omen, as it indicates the mouth and throat choked up with slimy phlegm. In these cases it is proper to use gargles made of barley-water and syrup of mulberries, or some such other syrup, or the pectoral decoction : for repellents of all kinds are to be carefully avoided.

It may possibly seem strange to some, that Sydenham prescribed the bark in this fever, and the aphthæ attending it, and says, he always found it to answer his expectations *. But this was not a rash practice in that sagacious physician : for this fever often intermits, when the aphthæ do not appear ; but it more frequently ends upon their going off. In both cases this excellent antidote is of very great service. And in justice to the memory of that great man, who had accustomed himself, after the example of Hippocrates, to observe the return of epidemical diseases, and found that they varied in the same seasons of the year according to the diversity of the weather ; I must observe, that he was the first among us who described this fever ; which, he says, took its rise here in the month of February 1684, after the long severe frost of the preceding winter. Hence it is probable, that it arose from the acrimony of the humours induced by the constriction of the fibres of the skin from cold, and the consequent diminution of perspiration.

* See his *Schedula monitoria*.

SECTION V.

The petechial fever.

THE petechiæ, from which this fever has its name, are broad, red spots, like the bites of fleas, not rising above the surface of the skin. When they are livid or black, they are of very dangerous prognostic: because they are really so many little gangrenes; and therefore the more numerous they are, the more their consequence is to be dreaded.

The common practice of giving hot medicines in the beginning of this distemper, in order to raise sweats, is quite wrong. It is much the safer way, to check the gangrenous disposition of the humours by the bezoardic powder, or rather the compound powder of contrayerva, with nitre, as is above mentioned; or to assist nature with the cordial confection dissolved in simple alexeterial water: and also to acidulate the patient's drink with dulcified spirit of nitre; to repair his strength with Rhenish wine; and in fine, a very proper drink will be barley-water with juice of lemons. And all these liquors are to be drank plentifully. It will likewise be of use sometimes, to administer some doses of the calx of antimony and bezoardic powder mixed, in order to provoke sweat: but the calx should not be too much washed. Yet it is necessary to admonish, that it is not an uncommon case, especially towards the latter end of the disease, that the patient's weak low state requires warmer cordials; such as Virginia snake-root, contrayerva-root, the root of wild valerian, saffron, and the like. And infusions of these in water will be far more convenient than their powders; especially if

they be mixed with a small quantity of distilled vinegar.

S E C T I O N VI.

The erysipelas.

Great attention is to be given to that fever which is accompanied with an erysipelas. For in this, besides the pain, thirst, and restlessness, which the patient suffers; the pustules on various parts of the body sometimes run into gangrenes.

Wherefore the first thing to be done is, to draw blood pretty plentifully; and then to purge once and again with gentle cathartics, as infusion of senna with manna. For such only are proper in fevers. And indeed there is no acute fever, that bears repeated purging better than this, especially when the inflammatory tumour has seized the head: for the humour spreads very fast, and soon gains the neighbouring parts.

But it is dangerous to apply hot fomentations, in order to discuss the morbid matter; and much more so, to repel it with cooling ointments or liniments. But if the skin in any part be gangrened, that part is to be fomented with a decoction of bitter herbs mixed with camphorated spirit of wine; and afterward a cataplasm of oatmeal boiled in strong beer is to be laid on warm, and to be renewed as oft as is found necessary.

And to give this caution once for all; not only in acute diseases, but in several chronical, which are attended with pustules that suppurate, it is safer and better, unless the skin is the sole seat of the ailment, to encourage the eruption by gentle means, or at least

to

to suffer it to come forth for some time, (that is, as far as the patient can bear the uneasiness), than either to repel, or purge off the humour by other outlets. For there is in every kind of vicious humour somewhat peculiar to itself: and as they generally come forth by way of crisis; how much soever they may be diminished, yet they are rarely evacuated out of the body, with relief to the sick, by any other passages than those pointed out by nature.

As to internal medicines, those which I have recommended in eruptive fevers, are the most proper in this.

I close this essay on malignant fevers with a few remarks on three other celebrated medicines, viz. camphire, spiritus Mindereri, and musk. And it is worth remarking that they are all powerful sudorifics.

Camphire is vastly extolled by many. And indeed, not to mention other authors, that experienced physician Riverius has given a case or two, in which it was of signal service*. However, it is worthy of observation, that it was not then exhibited alone, but joined with cooling medicines, (agreeable to the caution I gave, when hot medicines are given in petechial fevers): for camphire is very hot. Wherefore the most convenient way of giving it is this:

Take of camphire one drachm; grind it with a little rectified spirit of wine; then mix it thoroughly with half an ounce of double-refined sugar: and afterward pour on it gradually one pint of hot vinegar.

For thus that medicine, which is otherwise apt to

* See Observat. medic. centur. ii. obs. 18.

create nauseating, is rendered more agreeable to the stomach, and better adapted to the disease.

Upon the same principles Mindererus's spirit * is likewise of excellent use in all putrid fevers.

In fine, I have more than once experienced the good effects of musk, especially when convulsions come on : and thus I order it :

Take of musk, the cordial confection, and cinna-
bar of antimony, each ten grains ; mix, and
with a little syrup make a bolus, to be repeated
at proper intervals.

SECTION VII.

Of particular fevers.

Those fevers which are accompanied with an inflammation of any particular parts, require a treatment suitable to those parts. I instance in

A Pleurisy.

In which, after drawing as much blood as is necessary, draughts with fresh-drawn linseed-oil are of great service for easing the cough ; nitre for allaying the heat ; for dissolving the sily blood, obstructing the small canals, wild goat's blood, and volatile salts ; and lastly, a blister laid on the part affected, in order to draw forth the peccant humour. The advantage of this external remedy I first learned from Sir Theodore Mayerne's practice † ; and I have for many years past used it with good success. In

* Of the Edinburgh dispensatory. † De morbis
internis syntagma primum, cap. v. de pleuritide.
fine,

fine, toward the decline of the disease, when the inflammation is abated, it will be proper to purge the patient gently.

But I must not omit to take notice, that a purulent abscess or empyema, from an inflammation of the exterior membrane of the lungs, and its adhesion to the pleura, is sometimes formed in this disease; and more frequently still in a peripneumony. In this case, if the tumour points outward, a caustic should be applied to it, to let out the matter: and the ulcer is to be kept open during life. For I have seen instances, where, upon healing it up, and consequently stopping the drain, the patient died in a little time.

SECTION VIII.

Of intermitting fevers.

THAT an intermitting fever is not carried off by the Peruvian bark with a proper degree of certainty, without premising a vomit or a purge, or both, is not unknown to physicians; but to join some mild cathartic to this remedy, will perhaps appear new in practice. For it is commonly thought among us, that this medicine has little or no effect, unless the patient be costive, while he takes it. But long experience has taught me, that it is quite necessary to add a small quantity of rhubarb to this febrifuge; so as to procure two stools at least every day. Nor have I ever observed, that this procedure has lessened its virtue, but rather rendered it more efficacious. For although strong irritating cathartics raise such disturbances in the blood and humours, as make the proper medicines ineffectual: yet moderate purging

is attended with this good effect, that the stomach better digests whatever is taken in, whether medicines or food; whereby their finest and most wholesome parts pass into the mass of blood.

The occasion of my contriving this method of giving the bark was this. Near twenty years ago intermitting fevers, of a worse sort than ordinary, were very rife, and frequently terminated in a bad habit of body, and even in a dropsy; which consequences when I had maturely considered, I thought, that this method might probably guard against them; nor was I deceived in my opinion. And the success with which it was attended, encouraged me to pursue it, whenever this disease attacked bodies loaded with gross humours. But I was well aware of the danger of purging too much. Wherefore my custom is, after having given a drachm or two of rhubarb in this manner, to omit the purgative, and continue the use of the febrifuge alone. And besides the advantages already recited, I made this observation, that when the disease is carried off by this method, there is always less danger of a relapse.

Now, with regard to this noble medicine, I have this one admonition to give, that it is not proper in any other fevers but those of the intermitting kind. For in continuals, it is so far from being of service, that it does much mischief; and it is pernicious also in those hektics, which are accompanied with ulcers of any of the internal parts; though they often have periodical returns, and much resemble quotidian or tertian intermittents. Whence it may not perhaps appear an improbable conjecture, that this medicine operates on the bile alone; for that the bile has a considerable

considerable share in causing intermitting fevers, I have not the least doubt.

However, it sometimes happens, that this febrifuge fails in true intermittents; which failure is generally owing to a bad habit of body. Wherefore the physician should use his best endeavours to discover in what part the fault lies; and it will be commonly found to be in the viscera and glands of the abdomen. Upon this account it will be necessary to prescribe some purges, and sometimes vomits; and in the intermediate days deobstruents and stomachics, the best of which are aromatic bitters and preparations of steel. And for the same reason it is, that quartans are of more difficult cure than any other intermittents: for in these the blood and humours are inert and excessively viscid; so that there are two diseases to be conquered together, the bad habit of body, and the fever: which is generally done effectually, by joining Virginia snake-root and steel with the bark. However, it may not be improper to take notice, that in some cases where the bark did not answer, I have taken off intermitting fevers with a powder composed of chamomile-flowers, myrrh, salt of wormwood, and a little alum.

But there is more danger attending that sort of intermitting fever, by the Greeks named *μικτερισμός*, that is, semiterian. This fever returns every third day; and of forty-eight hours the fit commonly takes up about thirty-six, more or less; nor does the fever go off entirely, but only remits between the paroxysms. — Hence Galen was right in saying, that it was com-

D

pounded

pounded of a continual quotidian and an intermitting tertian *.

Thus a particular regard is due to this disease, which seems to be caused by an inflammation of some internal parts, accompanied with obstructions from bilious humours and too viscid lymph. Wherefore blood is to be drawn once or oftener, according to the patient's strength: and gentle purgatives, such as the diuretic salt, manna with Glauber's salt, and the like, are to be ordered and repeated at proper distances of time. Nor ought we to be hasty in giving the bark, for fear it should increase the inflammation by adding to the obstruction of the viscera, and bring on a hectic. It will be much safer, first, to order the saline draughts, with juice of lemons, salt of wormwood, and simple cinnamon-water, to be taken frequently.

SECTION IX.

Of epidemic fevers.

Epidemic fevers are caused by some fault in our ambient air; and that is chiefly owing to the excess of heat, cold, drought, or moisture, or to the unseasonable vicissitudes of these qualities.

In Greece and Asia, where the seasons are generally uniform, and the winds pretty regular from certain but different quarters in the different months of the year, it was easy for men of sagacity to observe the changes of the weather, with their good and bad effects. And on a long use of this method of observation was built the art of prognostic in diseases;

* De different. febr. lib. ii. cap. 7.

wherein

wherein Hippocrates the father of physic first excelled.

But in our climates, such is the inconstancy of the weather, and so many are the causes that raise different and even contrary winds on a sudden, that it seems impossible to erect any solid superstructure on that foundation. And accordingly Sydenham, who, in imitation of Hippocrates, attempted to describe the fevers of each respective year, and to account for their differences from the difference of the weather and seasons, found at length, “ that he had made no
“ progress in discovering the causes of epidemical diseases by observing the manifest qualities of the air :
“ as having remarked that in different years, which
“ agreed perfectly well in the visible temperature of
“ the air, the reigning diseases were very different,
“ and so on the contrary : and likewise that there are
“ various constitutions of years, which depend not on
“ heat, cold, drought, or moisture, but on some
“ occult and inexplicable alteration in the very bowels
“ of the earth *.”

Now, this matter, in my opinion at least, stands thus : that the manifest qualities of the air have a considerable share in producing epidemic diseases, is a point that admits of no doubt ; but there are other conjunct causes, which alter the force of those qualities, either by increasing or diminishing them. These chiefly spring from the earth, as Lucretius wisely said,

— ubi putrorem humida nacta est,
Intempestivis pluviisque et solibus icta †.

* Obs. med. cap. ii. de morbis epidemicis. † Lib. vi. ver. 1099.

When she's grown putrid by the rains, and sweats
Such noxious vapours, press'd by scorching heats *.

Now, as this terrestrial putridity is chiefly occasioned by rotted vegetables, and sometimes also by the dead bodies of animals, and by minerals; so the waters, especially of lakes and morasses, which have their plants and animals, in the same manner frequently exhale pestilential vapours, which infect the circumambient air. In this class may be ranged, though rarely happening in our climes, inundations, earthquakes, eruptions from mountains, and all other remarkable and uncommon phenomena of nature, which are capable of filling the air we breathe, with particles offensive to animal life. For these affect our bodies, and prepare them for the easy reception of diseases.

SECTION X.

Of slow or hectic fevers.

SLOW fevers, commonly called hectic, are owing to so many different causes, that they may well seem not to be the same, but different diseases. Of all this tribe the most pernicious are those which arise from an ulcer in any principal part of the body, the lungs especially, by the purulent matter mixing with the blood, and disturbing its natural motion.

Now, it is to be observed, that the persons most liable to these exulcerations of the lungs, are such as had been afflicted with scrophulous disorders in their infancy or youth. To which purpose I remember the experienced Dr Radcliffe was wont to say, that pul-

* Creech's Lucretius, b. vi. ver. 1057.

monary consumptions in this and the colder countries are generally scrophulous. And indeed, in the dissection of bodies, dead of consumptions, we very often find the lungs beset with tubercles or indurated glands, which had suppurated and thrown off purulent matter.

Medical writers have accurately described the various stages of this disease, as they succeed each other; but they have not taken sufficient notice, that some of its first causes have their periods or returns. And yet it is of great consequence to observe and prevent these periodical returns, as much as possible. Thus we see several persons at certain or stated times seized with a spitting of blood, or a defluxion of thin serosities on the lungs, and sometimes with bilious vomitings. In all these cases the bark is of service, if joined with pectorals, and given before the expected return of the disorder: which rule holds equally good in other hæmorrhages. But, when the lungs are actually ulcerated, this same medicine is very prejudicial; as shall be taken notice of anon.

In ulcers of the lungs physicians particularly recommend a milk course, as having the double advantage of being food and physic. But this practice is liable to some caution; because some people have a natural aversion to milk. Moreover, in headachs, acute fevers, and excessive thirst occasioned by them; and likewise in flatulencies, in bilious loosenesses, and very bloody stools, milk ought always to be deemed a poison*. Now we generally give the preference to asses milk, though less nutritive; because it is more cooling and detergent. But when it cannot be conveniently had, whey, made of cows milk, or even

* Hippocr. aphor. sect. v. 64.

of goats milk, may be substituted in its room, especially if the goats have been fed on fragrant herbs : but cows milk itself, although diluted, as usual, with barley-water, is very frequently inconvenient. And the whey may be rendered more suitable to the disease by infusing stomachic and carminative herbs in it. But it happens unluckily sometimes, that when milk is extremely necessary for the body, such is the laxity of the intestines, that they cannot bear it. In this case, the milk may be medicated in this manner : Take of red roses dried, of balauſtins, pomegranate rind and cinnamon, each one drachm ; boil them in a pint of cow's milk. When the decoction begins to boil, pour a little cold water into it, to make it subſide : repeat this process several times, till you have used a pint of water, and till the milk and water together are reduced to a pint. Then strain off the liquor, sweeten it with sugar, divide it into convenient draughts, so that the patient may take the whole quantity every day. This diet will answer the double intention, of affording nourishment, and restraining the looseness ; without putting the least obstacle to the use of other food or medicines.

Now, it is of the utmost consequence to attempt the cure of this dreadful disease early ; and as it arises from inflammation, it requires not only one, but several bleedings. If the blood be thick and black or fizy, it is called bad blood, and is thought to indicate further bleeding ; but if it be red and florid, it is esteemed good, and the lancet is no more used. But this notion is apt to lead into mistakes : for it is not uncommon to see blood drawn, when in the highest effervescence, extremely florid, and at the same time
thick

thick and fizy : in which case, bleeding ought to be repeated till its redness and fizziness are diminished ; which may be done without danger. It will possibly be thought a rash practice to draw blood, even when the patient is much wasted in his flesh, and very weak. But it is better to try a doubtful remedy than none : and a temporary lessening of the strength is of service, when attended with a removal of part of the cause, which would weaken the body more and more every day. Wherefore, if the lungs be ulcerated, and the fever run high, it will be proper to take away as much blood as the patient can bear, at proper intervals, so as to allow the body time to recruit. I have seen cases, judged almost desperate, where this method of practice succeeded well : but if it happen otherwise, the physician is not to be branded with the death of the patient, whose viscera were so corrupted, that it was impossible to save him.

Before I quit this article, I must observe, that fumigations with balsamics, such as frankincense, storax, amber, and benzoin, in order to correct and sweeten the acrid and salt humours, is of vast service in some cases : which is to be done by throwing the ingredients on red coals, and receiving the fumes through a proper tube directly into the windpipe and lungs *. I am very sensible, that this method of administering balsamics is almost entirely neglected, as useless. But whosoever considers the length of the way which they must make by the blood-vessels, before they reach the lungs, and what a small part of them comes to the place of their destination, will easily see, that

* See Christophori Benedicti tabidorum theatrum, sub finem. Lond. 1656.

this

this is the best way of communicating their virtue, if they have any.

For the same reason, I have known the smoke of balsam of Tolu, sucked into the lungs through a proper tube, as we smoke tobacco, to be of signal benefit, especially in spitting of blood.

To these little suppurations it may not be improper to subjoin a larger abscess, which is sometimes formed in the same part, and is named a *vomica*. This disease, though bad in itself, and often terminates in a consumption; yet is not attended with so much danger, as those lesser exulcerations. For I have seen cases, wherein the patients, in a fit of coughing, threw up a pint or two of purulent matter of such an excessive stench, that people could not bear the room, mixed with blood; and yet they were perfectly cured by a milk-diet and balsamics, with anodynes properly interspersed.

Thus far of the phthisis, or pulmonary consumption.

But there are two other species of consumption which waste a person different ways. In one, the body is not nourished; and as some particles are always naturally flying off, and nothing coming to supply their place, an excessive wasting of flesh ensues, which is called an atrophy. This is very frequently owing to a defect in the nervous fluid; and is either accompanied with a cachexy, which is the other species, or gradually brings it on. In both species, the food is corrupted by reason of the bad habit of body, and the parts are not recruited: and therefore a well-regulated course of living, and steel-medicines to strengthen

strengthen the stomach, with laxatives at proper distances, are particularly indicated.

Lastly, in all decays exercise and frictions, according to the patient's strength, ought to be constantly used : change of air is generally of service, and sometimes a long sea-voyage. Patients labouring under disorders of the lungs, in this country, are very justly sent to Lisbon or Naples. But riding on horseback, if practicable ; if not, in a coach, or a litter at least ; or some other manner of moving the body, is always proper.

C H A P. II.

Of the diseases of the head.

S E C T I O N I.

The Apoplexy.

Most diseases of the head have a great affinity with each other, and commonly proceed from repletion. Of these the principal is the apoplexy, which is sometimes owing to an over-viscid blood, circulating too slowly, and almost stagnating in the arteries of the head : and this viscid blood, being perpetually urged forward by the force of the heart, bursts its vessels ; and lodging on the brain, and compressing the nerves subservient to the motions of the body, obstructs their ducts, and prevents the influx of their native juice. But it is more frequently caused, without any considerable rupture of the vessels, by a watery and red humour transuding from the

blood, or by the juice, oozing out of the circumjacent glands, which loads the membranes of the brain, fills its ventricles, and stops the course of the animal spirits. The former of these may be called the sanguineous apoplexy, the latter the pituitose. To that Hippocrates gives the epithet of strong, and pronounces it incurable; and to this he gives that of light or weak, and yet says it is difficult to be cured *. A great number of histories of both sorts may be read in Wepfer †: and Bellini has most rationally accounted for all the symptoms in this and the like distempers ‡.

I shall not dwell on external causes, such as blows, falls, and fractures of the skull occasioned by them; because they indicate no peculiar treatment, but what depends on surgery.

The sanguineous kind requires plentiful and frequent bleeding, both from the arm and jugular veins; but purging is more requisite in the pituitose. Opening the occipital veins, proposed by Morgagni ||, is likewise of considerable benefit, as I have experienced in several very dangerous cases. For as these veins have a communication within the brain with both the lateral sinusses; by opening these veins, part of the blood, which they would have conveyed into the sinusses, is taken off; and the quantity of blood in the sinusses being thus somewhat diminished, its motion through them is more easily performed. And therefore cupping in the nape and sides of the neck,

* Aphor. sect. ii. 42. † Observ. anatom. ex cadaveribus eorum quos sustulit apoplexia, Amstel. 1731.

‡ De morbis capitis. || Adversar. anat. vi. animad. 83.

with

with pretty deep scarifications, to give a free passage to the blood, is always useful.

Upon the same account also it is, that drawing blood from the temporal arteries, which some authors recommend, is of service, if it can be of any. As to the safety of this operation, Galen indeed asserts, that he saw an artery, even in the arm, opened without any great inconvenience *. But yet the quantity of blood, taken away by opening the temporal artery, is so inconsiderable, that much benefit cannot be expected from that practice. Wherefore it would be better to follow the advice which Aretæus gives in an inveterate headach, of opening the two arteries behind the ears †; because they will discharge more blood, that would have run into the head, than the temporal arteries can.

Blisters are likewise to be laid on the head and all the limbs; and cathartics are necessary, taken both by the mouth, and by way of clyster: but they must be acrid and powerfully stimulating; because the nervous fibres are become very torpid.

The lethargy and carus are lighter species of the apoplexy.

SECTION II.

The Palsy.

THE apoplexy, when it is not mortal, very frequently terminates in a palsy, which is the crisis of the disease: and this palsy generally seizes but one

* Method. medendi, lib. v. cap. 7. † De morb. diuturn. curat. lib. i. cap. 2.

side of the body. And what the above-cited Morgagni observes after Valsalva, that on dissection of the bodies of apoplectics, who had been seized with a hemiplegia, he always found the cause of the disease in the opposite side of the brain *, I have formerly found true, more than once, in St Thomas's hospital.

There is now no longer any room for blood-letting, or drastic purges ; it will be sufficient to give warm and moderate cathartics now and then, such as the *tinctura sacra*. And as the disease is now become chronic, instead of blisters, it will be requisite to make issues in proper places, especially in the nape of the neck, and above the *scapulæ*, either with the actual cautery, or with caustic medicines. Hippocrates advises to apply the actual cautery in eight places at least, and specifies them †.

The cure is to be chiefly prosecuted with aromatic strengtheners and steel. And besides, it is of service to stimulate the skin of the paralytic part : which is extremely well effected by the green ointment, mixed with a seventh or eighth part of the strong spirit of vitriol : and when the part begins to be rubefied, this liniment is to be removed, and the part anointed with ointment of elder. Cold bathing is very beneficial in persons not too far advanced in years ; but hot bathing is prejudicial to all paralytics. And I have known some cases of paralytics, sent to Bath by a mistaken notion of their physicians, who, upon coming out of the bath, were seized with a return of the apoplexy, which carried them off.

* *Adversar. anat. vi. animadv. 84.* † *De morbis, lib. ii. sect. 12.*

Wherefore

Wherefore I take this occasion to publish some remarks which I have made on these waters. Their chief virtue seems to me to consist in a certain mineral heat, whereby they warm and cherish the stomach and intestines ; and therefore they are chiefly serviceable to those who have ruined their appetite and digestive faculty by drinking wine, or other spirituous liquors : which is well known to be the cause of a number of evils. But they are very prejudicial to all whose inward parts, as the brain, lungs, liver, or kidneys, are too hot. And for the same reason, though they may be agreeable to, and mend the stomach ; yet, if the use of them be continued too long, they more frequently hurt this organ ; that very warmth, which was beneficial at first, by immoderate perseverance becoming prejudicial, by over-relaxing the fibres. A circumstance, which I have several times observed more particularly in patients, whose diseases were owing to a fault in the nervous fluid.

This disease never is acute, is often tedious, and in old people almost incurable ; and the patient for the most part drags a miserable life. For the vigour of his mind together with his memory are lost, or vastly impaired ; he totters and shakes, and is become a dismal sight ; as if no longer a man, but an animal half dead.

St Vitus's Dance.

THIS odd disease, both in symptoms and name, is of the paralytic kind, and is cured by frequent cold bathing

bathing and chalybeate medicines, as I have already said upon another occasion *.

SECTION III.

The Epilepsy and Vertigo.

Concerning the periodical returns and method of cure of both these diseases, I refer the reader to what was said before †, in which I treated of them pretty amply.

However, to what has been there said, I think proper to add two admonitions. The first is, that the vertigo is very often more a disease of the stomach, than of the head; or at least, that both these parts are affected together, from a quantity of bilious and viscid humours lodging in the guts. When that is the case, no medicines will be effectual, without premising a vomit of ipecacoanha wine, or some other proper emetic. And afterward, Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, taken in spring-water an hour or two before and after dinner, will mend the appetite and digestion.

The other is, that the Peruvian bark, joined to some medicine appropriated to the disease, has frequently been of great service, especially if it be given thus:

Take of Peruvian bark one ounce; of wild valerian root powdered two drachms; of syrup of orange-peel a sufficient quantity; make an electuary.

Of this let the patient take a drachm, after the pro-

* Influence of the sun and moon, vol. 1. p. 210.

† Influence of the sun and moon, p. 185. &c. 207. &c.
per

per evacuations, morning and evening for three months together ; and then repeat it three or four days before the new and full moon.

The Tetanus.

THIS uncommon disease is a violent preternatural convulsion of the muscles of the whole body : and therefore is to be treated with the same medicines as the epilepsy.

C H A P. III.

Of MADNESS.

There is no disease more to be dreaded than madness. For what greater unhappiness can befall a man, than to be deprived of his reason and understanding ; to attack his fellow-creatures with fury like a wild beast ; to be tied down, and even beat, to prevent his doing mischief to himself or others : or, on the contrary, to be sad and dejected ; to be daily terrified with vain imaginations ; to fancy hobgoblins haunting him ; and after a life spent in continual anxiety, to be persuaded that his death will be the commencement of eternal punishment ? And to all these may be added this unhappy circumstance, that the disorder is very difficult to be cured. Now, in order to the clearer comprehension of what I have to say from experience on this disease, I will premise a few hints concerning its nature.

A very frequent cause of this evil is an excessive intention of the mind, and the thoughts long fixed

on

on any one object, even though it be of the pleasing kind. For such intention of mind, such fixed thought, is capable of perverting the rational faculties; as we sometimes observe in studious persons; but when it is blended with some of the passions, as hope, fear, anger, &c. the disorder is heightened; and the madness is accompanied either with melancholy or fury, according to the nature of the cause, and chiefly according to the natural propensity of mind in the patient to this or that passion. Now, nothing disorders the mind so much as love and religion, I mean false and vain religion, or superstition. Love is attended with hope, fear, jealousy, and sometimes with wrath, and hatred arising from the latter. Superstition fills and distracts the mind with vain terrors, and notions of divine vengeance. Hence it happens, that the madness of persons in love is more generally of the maniacal, and that of superstitious people of the melancholic kind.

But these two disorders sometimes take each other's place, and undergo various degrees of combination.

In fine, madness rises to the greatest height, when the mind is racked with contrary passions at the same time; as wrath and fear, joy and grief: which, by drawing it different ways, at length quite overpower it.

We all know the constitution of our fabric to be such, that whatever images present themselves to the mind, whether of things that may be beneficial or prejudicial to us, they necessarily excite certain affections or passions in the soul, which are instantly followed by suitable motions in the body. Thus joy, grief, hope, fear, desire, anger, even against our will,

will, act upon, and cause alterations in the body, by raising commotions in the blood and humours. And it matters not, whether the ideas be true and real, or false and imaginary, provided the mind has been long intent upon them : nay we often find by experience, that the soul is more powerfully wrought on by imaginary than real evils. Thus the vain dread of impending poverty is so much more intolerable than the real affliction itself, as to drive timorous people to lay violent hands on themselves. So far is the life of man exposed to miseries on every side !

Now, the instrument of all these motions, both of the mind and body, is that extremely subtil fluid of the nerves, commonly called animal spirits. Concerning the nature of which we have formerly * offered our conjectures, and have shewn, that this active fluid is very susceptible of various alterations ; a remakable instance whereof we have in the very disease of which we are now treating.

Medical writers distinguish two kinds of madness, and describe them both as a constant disorder of the mind without any considerable fever ; but with this difference, that the one is attended with audaciousness and fury, the other with sadness and fear : and that they call *mania*, this *melancholy*. But these generally differ in degree only. For melancholy very frequently changes, sooner or later, into maniacal madness ; and, when the fury is abated, the sadness generally returns heavier than before : hence all maniacal people are fearful and cowardly ; which is an observation of great use in practice. Now, that the animal spirits acquire various preternatural properties,

* See introduction to the essays on poisons.

as I have already said, in all madness, is easily demonstrated. But a surprising circumstance in this disorder is, that it not only often preserves the patient from other diseases; but when it seizes him actually labouring under them, it lays such strong claim to the whole man, that it sometimes dispossesses the body of them. And this happens, not only in slight ailments, but also in great and dangerous illnesses; so that we may say with the poet,

Aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

Some benefit resulted from that evil.

I remember to have seen two remarkable instances of the truth of this observation. One was the case of a young lady, about twenty years of age, of a lively cheerful temper, but weakly constitution; who from a bad habit of body fell into a dropsy of the abdomen, with great wasting of flesh. After trying all methods of cure to no purpose, when she was past all hopes of recovery, she was on a sudden seized with madness (from what cause I know not), attended with great anxiety and vain terrors of mind: for she imagined that she was to be apprehended, tried, condemned, and executed for high treason. In the mean time she gathered strength, and the swelling of her belly subsided visibly: so that, in a short time, I judged her able to bear more powerful medicines adapted to her two diseases. Accordingly she was put into a course of emetics, cathartics, diuretics, and stomachics; which had so good an effect, that in some months she recovered perfect health of mind and body.

The

The other, somewhat different from the foregoing, was also the case of a beautiful young lady, who was, in the twenty-eighth year of her age, seized with a violent cough, and spitting of blood. For which she was blooded plentifully in the arm, every other day, five or six times. This diminished the violence of the symptoms, but did not entirely remove them: and in two months a hectic came on, attended with thirst, heat, and night-sweats; together with great wasting of flesh, and frequent spitting of tough slime, from the lungs and throat, interspersed here and there with small portions of yellow purulent matter. Now she was running into a true pulmonary consumption, and death seemed to be at the door. Whereupon the patient began to be anxious for the salvation of her soul. She was immediately visited by her spiritual guides; who, instead of quieting her conscience, and raising her hopes, strongly inculcated, that the way to heaven was rugged and difficult, and not to be passed without fasting, prayer, and anguish of mind; as if the happiness of the life to come was not to be purchased but by the unhappiness and miseries of this life. But observe the event. The miserable young lady, overpowered by sacred terrors, was soon seized with religious madness. Night and day she saw the appearance of devils, sulphureous flames, and other horrid images of everlasting tortures of the damned. But from this time the symptoms of the original disease began to abate: the febrile heat decreased, the spitting stopped, the sweats grew less; and her whole habit was so much changed for the better, that the bodily strength seemed to become more adequate to performing the functions of life, in proportion as the

mind grew less capable of governing the body. But in a few days she grew quite melancholic. Wherefore the disease was treated by evacuations, proportioned to her strength, and other proper medicines; which seemingly had so good an effect, that there appeared some hopes of a perfect cure. But alas! toward the end of the third month, the hectic and ulceration of the lungs returning, this charming virgin died consumptive, who seemed worthy of a better fate.

This disease then entirely consists in the strength of imagination. For pleasing or terrifying images are represented to the mind; and these, in the ordinary course of nature, are necessarily followed by suitable, and as it were coherent motions of the body. Hence even brutes sometimes run mad, that is, are deprived of their reason: for (whatever some hair-brained philosophers say to the contrary) they have a share of reason proportionate to their respective natures.

Daily experience convinces us of the vast power of this faculty. For what is more wonderful, than that a man should persuade himself that he is changed into a dog, or a wolf; that he is actually dead, and conversing with the dead, while he is full of life and strength; that he wears a head of glass or clay; and a hundred other such extravagant fancies, of which mad folks are sometimes possessed. And yet what often happens to pregnant women, seems still more astonishing, nay almost incredible. For it is well known, that when they are seized with violent longings, it is not uncommon to see the child marked with the fruits, or other things, for which they longed; and these marks sometimes last as long as life. However surprising these things may be, they yet fall
short

short of the following fact related by Mallebranche, which comes nearly up to a prodigy *. “ About seven or eight years ago (says he) there was in the hospital of incurables (at Paris) a young man, an idiot from his birth, whose body was broken in the same places in which criminals are broken. He lived near twenty years in that condition: many persons saw him, and the late queen-mother making a visit to that hospital, had the curiosity not only to see, but even to touch the arms and legs of this youth, in the places where they were broken.” The cause of this unhappy accident was soon found to be, that the mother, while big with this child, was present at the execution of a malefactor, who was broke alive on a cross with an iron bar. That she was excessively terrified, it is easy to believe; but how the force of her imagination could produce such an effect on the foetus, is a matter of great difficulty. Mallebranche attempts to account for it, in his usual manner, by ingenious conjectures, saying, that the imaginary faculty is a certain inward sensation, which is entirely performed by the assistance of the animal spirits: that the foetus ought to be deemed a part of the mother’s body, so that, whatever any part of the mother suffers, is by some occult communication transmitted to the same part in the foetus. Wherefore, when the pregnant woman was shocked at that dreadful sight, possibly she suffered pain, and even some degree of laceration of the fibres, in the same limbs, which she saw broken in the malefactor: but as her bones were firm and solid, they were capable of resisting the shock; whereas those of the foetus,

* Recherche de la verité, tome i. liv. ii. chap. 7.

being

being scarcely knit, were easily broken, so as never to unite again. But whether this reasoning be just, or not, the fact is a manifest proof, that the imagination has a wonderful degree of power to affect the body.

Another remarkable circumstance is, that immoderate joy, too long continued, as effectually disorders the mind as anxiety and grief. And the reason seems to be, that the pleasing images which are constantly present to the mind, suffer it not to attend to other things: and as it is struck and interrupted a thousand ways by objects, which necessarily occur every day; hence conflicts arise, which give a wrong turn to, and at length destroy, the thinking faculty. To which may be added the notions of solicitude and fear, lest some unforeseen stroke of adverse fortune should overturn this happy state. I have formerly heard Dr Hale, physician to Bethlehem-hospital, and of great experience in these matters, say more than once, that in the year 1720, ever memorable for the iniquitous South-sea scheme, he had more patients committed to his care, whose heads were turned by the immense riches which fortune had suddenly thrown in their way, than of those who had been completely ruined by that abominable bubble. Such is the force of insatiable avarice in destroying the rational faculties!

But it is still more to be wondered at, that mad-folks, especially of the melancholic tribe, sometimes take it strongly into their heads, to do things which give the greatest pain and uneasiness to the body; than which nothing is more contrary to human nature. For, though perishing with hunger, they obstinately refuse, and even abhor food, as if it were poison ;
and

and retain their urine for whole days together, though ready to burst. In cases of this kind, the mind seems in some measure to be called away from the senses, while it is impossible but that the pain must be felt : but the unhappy person obstinately refuses to give attention to what is transacted within his body. And it is not improbable that he is possessed with some vain notions, which make him patiently bear the pain he suffers : for example, that, if he does not, he will have more severe tortures inflicted on him ; that the present pain was sent down from heaven on him in punishment for his sins, or is the effect of the devil's inevitable power, or of witchcraft, and many other such empty notions. For there is nothing, how incredibly silly soever, and contrary to good sense, but may affect a depraved imagination.

But to come at length to the cure, the physician's first care ought to be to consider, what evacuations the patient is able to bear ; because evacuations of almost all kinds are generally necessary, if his strength will allow them : if not, he is to be strengthened by proper diet and medicines, till such time as he can safely bear evacuants. For, when the humours have been too much drained, it is not uncommon to see maniacal madness succeeded by an incurable dejection of mind and melancholy ; under which the miserable patient drags a tedious life in perpetual anxieties and sadness : and madmen for the most part live very long. Now, the proper evacuations in this disease are chiefly blood-letting, vomits, and purging by stool and urine ; wherefore I shall offer a few remarks on each of these heads.

Blood is most commodiously drawn either from the
arm

arm or the jugulars; and sometimes also by cupping with scarifications in the occiput; particularly in case of a headach, or of such a degree of weakness as forbids the farther use of the lancet.

Vomiting is best excited with ipecacoanha wine in the more weakly; but in the more robust with the tincture of white hellebore, or antimonial wine.

The properest cathartics are black hellebore, or infusion of senna with tincture of jalap, or aloes; in fine, if the suppression of the monthly evacuations in women, or of the hæmorrhoids in men, requires discharges in blood by these natural ways. And these evacuations, both by vomit and stool, are to be often repeated, in alternate order. Nor does it seem improper to add, that this disease demands powerful medicines; because in it the nerves are not easily stimulated.

But evacuation by the urinary organs is of greater moment than is commonly thought, especially when madness is accompanied with a fever. For it is of little benefit to melancholics, who for the most part make too much urine. And the most apposite diuretics in this case are the lixivial salts of vegetables, and the diuretic salt so called: any of which, or both sorts, may be given by turns, in pretty large doses.

Blistering plasters applied to the head will possibly be thought to deserve a place among the remedies of this disease; but I have often found them to do more harm than good by their over-great irritation. It will be better, in imitation of the ancients, to shave the head; and then to rub it often with vinegar, in which rose-flowers or ground-ivy leaves have been infused: and also to make a drain, by passing a seton in

in the nape of the neck ; which is to be rubbed with a proper digestive ointment, and moved a little every day, in order to give free issue to the purulent matter. However, when the disease is of long standing, blisters are sometimes serviceable.

While the noxious humours are expelled by these means, the disease is likewise to be attacked by those medicines which effect a change in the body. The diet ought to be slender, chiefly gruel made of oatmeal or barley, and meats of easy digestion. For the body must be nourished, that the patient may have strength enough to bear the necessary evacuations.

Authors, both ancient and modern, recommend a great number of medicines ; some of which are suitable to maniacal, others to melancholic patients : but both sorts agree in the property of correcting the bile ; which is acrid at first, then becomes viscid, and black as pitch. Moreover, the very blood in this disorder is thick, sily, and black : whence, upon dissection, the brain appears dry, and almost friable, and the vessels distended with black, sluggish blood. Now, it will be of use to observe, that most of the medicines proper to be given in this disease, are in some degree endued with the property of opening and scouring the glands, and increasing perspiration. Of this kind are the strong-smelling gums, especially asa fœtida, myrrh, Russian castor, and camphire : which last is asserted, by some authors of experience, to have likewise an anodyne quality, and to procure sleep with greater certainty and safety even than opium. And in melancholic cases, chalybeates are also very proper. In fine, a frequent use of the cold bath is very serviceable, especially in maniacal cases. For nothing, as Celsus

says, is of such benefit to the head, as cold water *.

It now remains to lay down some rules for the management of mad-folks, than which nothing conduces more to their cure : and different methods are to be employed with the maniacal and melancholic. The unruliness of those is to be curbed ; and the despondency of these to be dissipated, by giving them hopes, and raising their spirits. And yet with regard to those who are outrageous, it is not necessary to employ stripes or other rough treatment, to bring them into order ; binding alone being sufficient for that purpose : because, as I have already said, they are all cowards ; and when they are once sensible of being thoroughly conquered, they easily submit for the future, and dare not offer violence to themselves or others.

It is a more difficult matter to manage those whose madness is accompanied with excessive sadness or joy ; to whose different humours the physician ought to accommodate himself. Wherefore the ill-timed fits of laughter of some are to be stopped by chiding and threatening ; and the gloomy thoughts of others are to be dissipated : to which concerts of music, and such diversions as they formerly took delight in, are very conducive. And how music affects and relieves both the body and the mind, I have formerly published my thoughts *.

But it ought to be a standing rule, to inculcate notions directly contrary to those with which they were long possessed, in order to inure the mind by

* Lib. i. cap. 6.

† Mechanical account of poisons, essay iii. See also what Aretæus says on this head, de curat. acutor. lib. i.

degrees to a new way of thinking. For as in the case of a body broken with sickness or fatigues, rest and intermission of labour are proper to be ordered; so it is requisite, by all practicable means, to draw off the mind from those vain fancies which it has imbibed. And this we shall compass, if we turn it upon objects which excite different motions in it. Thus in imaginary fears of long duration, it is sometimes beneficial to affright the patient with real dangers. But these real terrors must in their own nature be quite unlike their false or imaginary ones, in order to cause a different agitation in the mind. For the mind cannot be absolutely at rest, though it may be free from care and anxiety: and a change of ideas may be deemed a recreation and relaxation from studies: just as the muscles of the limbs, when tired with any one sort of labour, are refreshed by putting them on different actions.

Bodily exercise is never to be neglected. Walking, riding, playing at ball, bowls, and other such sports; swimming, and travelling by land and sea, are of great use: for by these the constitution of body is strengthened, and the mind resumes its rational faculties by the constant exchange of objects.

To what has been hitherto said, I shall subjoin one animadversion more: That anodynes to procure sleep are very seldom proper in this disease. But yet in some cases, as in great terrors of mind, or when the patient, through solicitude and sadness, is much fatigued with constant watching, it may not be amiss to make trial of them; but we are not to persist long in their use: for it often happens, even when they procure sleep, that when the patient a-

wakes, his head is filled with more terrifying ideas than before.

I close this chapter with observing, that there is no disease, in which the danger of a relapse is greater; wherefore every thing that has been hitherto proposed for the cure, whether relating to medicines, diet, or manner of living, ought to be repeated for a considerable time at due intervals, even after the patient has recovered.

C H A P. IV.

Of the QUINSY.

Medical authors have carefully treated of several sorts of quinseys; but there are three sorts the most acute and fatal of all, the nature of which they have not explained with sufficient accuracy. Of these the first may be called the watery quinsy, the second a gangrene of the tonsils, and the third a strangulation of the fauces.

In the first sort the glands of the mouth, palate, and neighbouring parts are distended and swollen. In the second, an inflammation without a perfect suppuration seizes the tonsils; which swell and grow hard; a gangrene soon ensues, which, if not very speedily relieved, is fatal. In the third, all the nerves are convulsed, and the patient drops down dead suddenly. Of this third sort I have seen one instance, in which though a large quantity of blood was drawn twice in six hours time, yet that evacuation was of no avail. Upon dissection there was not even the least appearance of swelling or inflammation in the glands

glands or muscles of the mouth and throat; but the blood-vessels were turgid every where with a thick blood. This disease, however rare, is described by Hippocrates. "Of quinsies," says he, "those are the worst, and soonest fatal, which shew nothing remarkable either in the fauces or neck; and yet bring on very much pain and difficulty of breathing*." These sorts are all very dangerous, and require some difference in the treatment.

I remember, that the watery quinsy reigned some years ago like an epidemic fever in Wales, especially in places near the sea, and carried off a great number of people in two or three days from their seizure. Whereupon, being consulted by a physician residing there, I wrote him this advice; to bleed plentifully as soon as possible, and empty the first passages by a clyster, or, if practicable, by a gentle purge; and then to apply blisters under the chin, and on the sides of the neck: and if this course did not succeed, to scarify the palate pretty deeply about the uvula and sublingual veins, in order to give vent to the matter of the disease. In the mean time, to carry off the fever, I recommended a powder made up of equal parts of the compound powder of contrayerva, and very pure nitre. And this method saved very many lives.

In the gangrene of the tonsils, after bleeding and clysters, the only remedy is, to make three or four pretty deep incisions in these glands, which are to be dressed with honey of roses, mixed with a small quantity of Egyptian honey: and at the same time, the mouth and throat are to be gargled with a decoction

* Prognostic.

of

of barley and figs. But it is to be observed, that all this is to be done in the beginning of the disease : for in two or three days the gangrene spreads to the gullet, and is mortal. I have seen some patients saved by this method, and others die, in whose cases it was either neglected, or applied too late : while the attending physicians were of opinion, because the fever seemed abated, that all was safe, and the patient out of danger ; whereas, they ought to have considered, that his fluttering pulse, great inquietude, and cold sweats succeeding each other, were forerunners of speedy death.

This disease chiefly seizes children ; and Aretæus* has, in his usual manner, given an accurate description of it ; which Severinus† has illustrated with a learned comment, calling it the pestilential quincy of children, and commending the method of cure above described ; as the Latin Hippocrates‡ had done long before him.

The strangulation of the fauces, which I have called the third pernicious species of quinseys, if it can be foreseen, ought to be prevented by evacuations of all kinds ; I mean, by bleeding, purging, blistering, issues, and diuretics. And it will be of service to practise abstinence, that is, moderation in eating and drinking.

* De causis et signis morborum acutorum, lib. i. cap. 9. † Diatriba de pestilente ac præfocante pueros abscessu, annexed to his book, De recondita abscessuum natura, Franckfort, 1643. ‡ Celsus, lib. vi. cap. 10.

C H A P. V.

Of the diseases of the breast.

Of the Asthma.

Difficulty of breathing arises from many and very different causes. For whatsoever occasions the ambient air to enter the lungs with less freedom than usual, brings on this disease. Now, for performing respiration, first the thorax must be dilated; which is effected by the actions of the diaphragm, and intercostal and abdominal muscles. Next, the air must be received into the aspera arteria; and therefore, whensoever this duct or its ramifications are obstructed, either by a tumour, or by viscid humours, a difficulty of breathing must ensue. Then, the air itself comes in for a partial cause; for if it be much heavier or lighter than usual, it does not distend the vesicles of the lungs with sufficient force. Likewise the tenderness of the very lungs sometimes occasions this distemper. For I have known some persons, who breathed well enough in the thick air of the town; but upon going into the country, the clear air, which is beneficial to most asthmatic patients, threw them into a very great difficulty of breath. In fine, the difficult passage of the blood through the lungs may be reckoned among the impediments of respiration. Now it is manifest, that this may happen several ways; that is, through some defect in the heart, or in the blood itself. When the heart is weak, it does not sufficiently drive the blood forward; and if the blood chance to be too thick, it is not so easily moved; and in some measure

measure stagnating in its vessels, disturbs and retards the office of the air. We could enumerate several other causes of this disease, but these are principal ones; and they are more or less fatal, according to their greater or lesser combinations.

As this distemper is owing to different causes, so it requires different methods of cure. However, in every species of it, blood-letting is useful, unless there be some particular contra-indication. But that alone will not suffice; vomits too, and those often repeated, are very proper, if the lungs or stomach be loaded with tough phlegm. The body must be kept open, but by no means with violent cathartics: for the most part pills, made up of equal parts of Rufus's pills and gum-ammoniac, and given every night, will answer that end. The patient is to be forbid the use of all flatulent food and drink; and to be ordered to use exercise till he is almost tired, and frictions, of the lower parts especially, both by himself and others, till he is pretty near sweating.

In the fits, the breath is to be eased as much as possible. In the case of viscid and tough humours, this is effected by a mixture of oxymel of squills and simple cinnamon-water; or garlic either raw or preserved. But if the fault lie in the nervous juice, all the strong-smelling gums are proper, especially the milk of gum-ammoniac. But it ought to be remembered, that anodynes, which are poisons in the preceding case, are very serviceable in this, if joined with volatile salts or spirits: but of all this tribe, I know no better medicine than the paregoric elixir.

Now, as some constitutions, through some defect of the solids or fluids, are apt to relapse into this dis-

ease

ease upon every occasion ; it is proper to give directions how to prevent it. Wherefore regard is to be had here, both to the constitution of the patient, and the nature of the disease. If he be of a hot constitution, coolers and acids, of the milder sort, are indicated ; the best of which are vinegar and the oxy-mels : but if it be cold, some warm medicines are serviceable ; such as the roots of elecampane and zedoary, sagapenum, myrrh, and the like. In both cases it is proper to give a vomit now and then ; and to keep the body open with gentle cathartics, as Glauber's salt. Water with a little wine is the most convenient drink.

But whereas every kind of this disease is attended with more or less of effervescence in the blood, the best way to obviate this symptom is to give the bark, especially about the usual time of the return of the paroxysm. And I have known some instances, where it has done vast service, mixed with cinnabar of antimony.

Lastly, I must not omit, that issues above the shoulder-blades are good in all asthmatic cases ; and it is very probable, that their benefit in this and some other distempers lies, not only in giving vent to the humours, but likewise in lessening the over-great tension of the nerves.

Yet all these things are to be managed with caution. From the too frequent use of blood-letting a dropy is to be apprehended. Drinking too much water is hurtful to old folks. Violent exercise causes shortness of breath ; and so does the over-free use of acids by constringing the nervous fibres. So necessary is moderation even in medicine !

But for this, and other diseases of the breast, I refer the reader to Bellini, *De morbis capitis, pectoris, &c.*

C H A P. VI.

Of the diseases of the heart.

AS the heart, the primary instrument of all animal motions, and in some measure the fountain of life, is a muscle, or rather a collection of several muscles, it is liable to the same indispositions with the other muscles of the body.

But the disorder with which it is most frequently seized, is a palpitation, whereby its motion is interrupted, for some little space of time. This proceeds from very different causes. For sometimes its fibres becoming paralytic do not drive the blood with sufficient force. At other times a polypus, formed in its ventricles or auricles, obstructs its action. Again, when the blood is too thick, and too much in quantity, it is with difficulty thrown into the blood-vessels. Likewise the motion of this muscle may be impeded by an over-great quantity of water in the pericardium; though this indeed be a rare case. Stony concretions also put it out of order. And it sometimes happens, especially in aged persons, that the tendons in the orifices of the ducts have acquired the hardness of bone; whereby their elasticity is destroyed, and too great a resistance is made against the propulsive motion. Nor is it to be omitted, that the want of a proper quantity of blood may occasion this disease. For when this is the case, the animal spirits

spirits are secreted too sparingly in the brain : whence the contraction of the heart is hindered, and there is an intermission in the pulse.

But it is to be observed, that this disease is generally a convulsion ; and as in this state, the heart is not able to throw out a due quantity of blood at one contraction, it repeats its effort : a remarkable instance of what I said in the introduction, that even those motions which are called involuntary, are governed and altered by our mind.

And let me add, by way of prognostic, that this disorder, when it rises to a high degree, and frequently returns, generally ends in a syncope, or fatal weakness, which authors believe to be another disease of the heart.

Now the method of cure is to be varied according to the nature of each of these various cases. But this may hold good in general, that unless the patient be very weak, blood may be drawn ; whereby the heart may be eased of part of the load of blood, which it is too feeble to throw into the arteries. And indeed, I have often observed, that not only the palpitation of the heart, but even a syncope, arises from fulness : and thus this sudden fainting frequently succeeds the suppression of any customary discharge of blood, for example, from the nose or hæmorrhoidal vessels : whence it follows, that blood-letting must be very serviceable for preventing this evil ; but it will hardly bear any other evacuations. The paralytic weakness of the fibres requires the medicines directed in the chapter of the palsy. Thick blood, which engenders a polypus, is corrected by attenuating medicines, as volatile salts and foetid gums. And blisters are very

proper to stimulate and rouse the patient, especially in case of fainting attended with sleepiness.

C H A P. VII.

Of the diseases of the stomach and intestines.

ON the diseases of the stomach and intestines I have some things to propose, relating not only to what is to be done, but likewise to what is to be avoided. And first, although it be sometimes extremely necessary to evacuate by vomit the viscid phlegm which loads the stomach; yet by too frequent vomits to invert that natural motion, by which the aliments are carried downward, is giving great disturbance and impediment to the concoction of food.

Infusions of the bitter herbs whet the appetite, and often help digestion: but there is reason to fear, that a long use of them may over-heat the muscular fibres. Upon which account, it is frequently more convenient to brace them with some acids, especially Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol; under this caution however, that they are not to be given, while the phlegm in the stomach is tough. For a very common disorder of the stomach is relaxation; and that certainly requires the bracing of its fibres.

SECTION I.

Of a Looseness.

A Looseness is easily stopped. I speak of that sort which is without a fever: for when it comes

on a fever, we are to consider, whether it may not prove a crisis of the disease. But when the case is a looseness alone, it will be generally sufficient, after a vomit or two with ipecacoanha wine, to purge with some doses of rhubarb; and then to strengthen the intestines with aromatics and chalk, or French bole.

The bloody flux.

BUT the case is attended with greater difficulty, when the looseness is accompanied with a bloody flux, or severe gripes. For then the intestines are commonly ulcerated, and discharge blood; which comes away sometimes with liquid excrements, sometimes with slime, accompanied with fleshy particles. The patient is teased with frequent irritations to stool, and a pain in the anus; he discharges but little at a time, and his pain is increased by every stool: and as this disease arises from an inflammation, there is always some degree of fever with it.

Wherefore, to come to the cure, the first thing to be done is to draw blood. Then a vomit is to be given, for which ipecacoanha wine is very proper, and to be repeated two or three times more, every third or fourth day.

During this course, and afterward, medicines proper for stopping the flux and healing the ulcerated membranes, are to be administered. And of this sort, I know none better than the following bolus, composed of the cordial confection and French bole, each one scruple, Thebaic extract one grain; given three times a-day.

And it will be of service to inject clysters, either
of

of fat broth with the addition of Venice treacle or electuary of scordium : or of the white decoction and starch ; or, in place of this last, of the chalk julep, with two or three grains of the Thebaic extract, when occasion requires it.

Lastly, I recommend as an useful remark, that this course is sometimes rendered ineffectual by a bad habit of body. In such cases, to the foregoing method it will be proper to add medicines, which correct the humours ; and indeed some doses of rhubarb, with a small proportion of dulcified mercury sublimate, commonly called calomel, will prove very conducive to that end.

Besides these diseases, a vomica, or internal supuration, is sometimes formed in the stomach. This indeed seldom happens, but yet I have observed it more than once ; when the patient vomited up a mixture of blood and purulent matter in large quantities. The case is terrifying indeed, but yet, generally speaking, it is not attended with any great danger ; and it is cured by medicines which heal the ulcerated membranes, especially by Locatelli's balsam.

SECTION II.

Of the Iliac Passion.

THis disease, by the Greeks named *σίλην*, and by Celsus * the disease of the smaller gut, is very acute. It is a violent inflammation of the intestine, which, unless speedy relief be given, soon terminates in a gangrene, and death.

Wherefore blood must be plentifully drawn with

* Lib. iv. cap. 13.

great expedition, not once only, but twice, and generally thrice. Then the belly is to be moved. But this is very difficult to be done, because acrid cathartics cause too great an irritation, and are thrown up by vomit. Therefore it is to be attempted by stimulating clysters and gentle cathartics; which are most likely to give mutual assistance to each other's operation. Anodynes too are necessary, but mixed with the purging medicines. Thus a very proper medicine will be a scruple of the cathartic extract, with one grain of the Thebaic extract, and some hours after, two spoonfuls of infusion of senna, with the addition of a fourth part of the tincture of senna, to be taken either every hour, or every two hours, until the patient has had a sufficient number of stools.

If this course prove ineffectual, it will be right to order quicksilver to be swallowed down; which has a twofold use in this case: to wit, by its ponderosity, that of restoring the natural motion of the intestines, which is inverted; and by its slipperiness, that of softening and driving downward the excrements which stop the passage. Upon these accounts it is to be given in large quantities, to a pound weight at least; and generally requires to be repeated. Nor ought the physician to use any long delay in trying this experiment, for fear of an actual mortification of the inflamed parts; whereby the coats of the intestine would be destroyed, and the quicksilver run into the cavity of the abdomen.

In fine, fomentations are of some service, particularly warm flannels soaked in spirit of wine; or, what Sydenham prescribes, a live puppy held constantly on the
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the bare belly *. But an immersion up to the breast in the warm bath is far more beneficial. And if the pain is not yet discussed, it will be proper to apply cupping-glasses, with slight scarifications, about the navel.

The same method of cure is to be observed in that severe disease by the French called *colica pictonum*, and by our people in the American islands, where it is very rife, the dry belly-ach. For it is a pain, attended with a fever and inflammation, and a most troublesome costiveness.

SECTION III.

Of Worms.

THE belly is frequently the seat of worms; and they are of three sorts, the round smooth sort, the ascarides, and the flat or jointed worms: children are chiefly troubled with the first and second; and adults with the third and worst sort. These have been all treated of by many medical writers. But the learned Daniel Le Clerc has given the most accurate description of the flat worm, illustrated with figures †. And as he has refuted the erroneous opinions of some physicians concerning this creature, which seems to be an animal of a singular nature; I have borrowed from him the following remarks. First, it manifestly appears, that this is not a single worm, but a chain of many lesser worms, of that kind which are called *cucurbitina*, linked together

* See his works, Lond. 1705, p. 41.

† *Historia naturalis & medica latōrum lumbricorum*, Geneva, 1715.

in a continued series. Secondly, these latter are sometimes found, of a finger's breadth, lying single and separate in the intestines, and are so discharged by the anus. Lastly, the whole worm formed of the concatenation of these has but one head, which is pretty sharp-pointed, somewhat resembling a beak; which it fixes into the coats of the intestines, and sticking there very fast, sucks the chyle for its nourishment.

To these observations of Le Clerc I add some few from my own practice; for I have seen, and cured this disease more than once. And indeed, it is a truth equally strange and disagreeable, that though the medicines have destroyed and brought away several of the small worms, which are the component parts of the great one; yet others daily breed in the body, and join themselves to the rest, in order to repair the breach, until the head is expelled; and then at length the whole animal is discharged with it by the anus, and is frequently several feet long. But it is not at all surprising, that the sharp beak above mentioned should cause pain; and that the person who entertains this devouring guest, and is under a necessity of supplying its daily food, should waste in his flesh, and even run into a decay.

Wherefore these pernicious broods of worms are to be destroyed by all possible means; and this is easily done with regard to the smooth round sort, and the ascarides. Quicksilver in every form is destructive of them; and therefore it will be very proper to order a purge of rhubarb, with a small proportion of dulcified mercury-sublimate, which is to be repeated at due intervals; and in the intermediate days to give

æthiops-mineral morning and evening. Moreover, it will be of service to drink spring-water, in which quicksilver has been boiled; and even sea-water alone. In fine, oil injected by the anus does good.

But the flat worm requires a peculiar treatment; and after many years experience, I recommend the following medicine as very efficacious in this case.

Take filings of tin, and red coral, of each an equal quantity; pound them together into a very fine powder; of which one drachm, made into a bolus with conserve of the tops of sea-wormwood, is to be taken twice a-day.

In fine, the same medicines which have destroyed and cleared the bowels of these intestine enemies, are to be repeated from time to time, to prevent their return.

There is another worm, which deserves to be taken notice of in this place, as being very different from those above described, both with regard to its seat, which is not in the intestines, but in the limbs, and to the oddness of its nature. I mean that which the Arabians have named *vena medinensis*, the Greeks *δρακοντιον*, and the Latins *dracunculus*. Avicen is the first author who described this worm; and to his description he has subjoined the cure*. His Arabic text was rendered into Latin by Georgius Hieronymus Velschius, and illustrated with an ample comment full of various erudition†. I shall give in few words the substance of what occurs in Avicen. He says, that this disease makes its first appearance by a pimple, which rises on some of the limbs of the body, and in course of time swells into a blister: then it breaks,

* Lib. iv. canon. sect. iii. tract. ii. cap. 21. & 22.

† Published at Augsbourg, 1674. 4to.

and there issues somewhat of a blackish red colour, which continues to come forth incessantly : sometimes it has a vermicular motion under the skin, as if it were a real worm. Galen calls this evil an ulcer, which has a nerve brought into it from some neighbouring part *.

But, in truth, this disease, frequent in Æthiopia, Africa, and India, is a real worm. And in particular, it is an aquatic insect, with a sharp head and slender body, which works itself into some of the limbs, the legs especially, of persons, while they are bathing or otherwise remaining in water. It is then very small ; but by feeding on the membranes of the muscles, it grows larger in all dimensions ; till at length it gnaws the skin, and raises a swelling and inflammation, which suppurates ; and then the creature puts forth its head, and is often found to be two or three feet long, and sometimes longer.

The cure proposed by Avicen consists both of internal medicines, and of external helps. For he advises the patient to take a drachm of aloes three days successively. But if the worm withstands this medicine, and has actually begun to come forth ; something should be provided, to which it may be fastened, and on which it is to be rolled gently and gradually, that it may all come out without breaking. The best thing for this purpose is a stick of lead, on which it is to be rolled ; and it ought to be of a proper weight for pulling : then let it be drawn out gently for fear of breaking, &c. I have formerly seen in St Thomas's hospital one instance of this case in a sailor lately returned from Africa.

* Definit. medic.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the DROPSY.

THERE are three species of dropsy mentioned by physicians both ancient and modern; the leucophlegmatia or anasarca, the tympany, and the ascites. An excess of serosities is common to them all; which being collected form a swelling; either all over the body, as in the leucophlegmatia; or in the belly, which is sometimes so bloated, that a sound is frequently heard proceeding from the wind inclosed, as in the tympany; in which case there is also generally found some share of water, made perhaps by the condensation of the confined vapour: at other times the belly is so filled, that the fluctuation of the water may be easily perceived, either upon moving the body, or patting the part with the hand, as in the ascites.

The seat of the leucophlegmatia is in that membrane, which modern anatomists call the adipose, or rather the reticular or cellular membrane, and which lies between all the membranes of the body and the muscles.

The tympany is of more sorts than one. Sometimes the confined vapour bloats up the abdomen, which gives a hollow sound upon being struck. And that vapour is an exhalation from some mortified viscus; and therefore when let out, it is always extremely foetid. This is a rare case, and yet I have seen one remarkable instance of it in St Thomas's hospital. It was in an old man, whose belly swelled to that de-
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gree of tightness, that it sounded like a drum upon being struck; nor could a passage be procured downward either for excrement or wind, though the most powerful cathartics had been given. Upon opening the abdomen after death, there flew out with noise such an excessively stinking vapour, that the surgeon cried out, he was poisoned. We soon found the source of this stench to be the colon, which was inflamed and mortified, and adhered to the stomach mortified likewise. But yet it sometimes happens without any putrefaction, that an elastic air engendered in the abdomen, and not finding any vent, pushes forward, and bloats up the integuments by its expansive force. And this is not pent up in the cavity of the belly, but in the very intestines; which it stretches to such a pitch, as to destroy their contractile power; and then their capacity is sometimes widened to an almost immense degree *.

The ascites, or third species of dropsy, is formed three different ways. For sometimes the water is extravasated between the tendons of the transversal muscles of the abdomen, and the peritonæum, and by separating them, forms a tumour †; at other times the serosities getting in between the two laminæ of the peritonæum (for this membrane is double) forces them asunder, and forms to itself a large receptacle; but most commonly the water is collected, and stagnates in the wide cavity of the abdomen itself. And upon dissection I have sometimes observed this water

* See *memoires de l'academie royale des sciences*, for the year 1713, pag. 235. and *Philosophical Transactions*, No 414. † See *Cheselden's anatomy*, book iii. chap. 4.

to be very clear, with many little transparent strings, composed of slender vesicles that seemed linked together, floating in it; which were the coats of the bursted lymphatic vessels, whose valves separated them into different pieces, and formed hydatids.

But there is no species of dropsey worse than that of the ovaries in women. For these organs first grow scirrhus, then they are inflamed, and at length gangrened; they likewise swell to a vast size, being gradually stretched by the juices issuing out of their bursted lymphatics, which are very numerous. Hence this disease is very seldom cured.

These are the chief ways of forming collections of water in the belly, and I have seen instances of them all more than once: but the following case, which fell under my notice, while I was physician to the hospital, is very uncommon. A widow of forty-two years of age, who never had a child, complained of pains in her back, and difficulty of making water, for about twelve months; after which time she perceived her belly to swell, and there soon appeared manifest signs of an ascites: wherefore she was tapped three different times; but the waters soon collected again after each tapping, and she died in a fortnight or three weeks after the last puncture. Upon opening the body, there issued first from a cavity, formed by the separation of the tendons of the transversal muscles from the peritonæum, a great quantity of water, in which floated many large entire hydatids. And afterwards, upon cutting the peritonæum, seven or eight pints of a thickish and viscid humour were taken out, mixed with many corrupted glands. We wondered that none of the intestines appeared, which we sought
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in vain, until, cutting through a membrane, as thick as leather, we at length found the stomach with all the intestines and omentum collected into a narrow compass, and, as it were, lying hid there. The membrane immediately inclosing them was the inner lamina of the peritonæum; whose outer part being, as I have already observed, almost as thick as leather, did so far impose on us at first sight, that we took it for the whole peritonæum. Thus the three species of ascites above mentioned visibly occurred together in this body, a curious, apposite, and useful case.

Besides all these collections of water, other parts of the body are also liable to the same distemper, as for example, the brain and testicles. But water is no where attended with greater danger than when collected in the breast: and this species of droply most commonly happens to those who have long laboured under a difficulty of breathing, that sort especially which arises from polypi in the blood-vessels; while the serosities of the blood transude through the membrane of the lungs. I have seen several cases of this kind, where there was from a pint to a quart of water collected, sometimes in one side of the breast only, sometimes in both, and sometimes also in the very mediastinum. Now, as this water increases daily in quantity, by hindering the play of the lungs, it at length stops respiration, and the patient dies suddenly. In fine, in persons who had been long subject to a palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath, the pericardium itself has been found after death vastly distended with water.

But it is time to come to the cure of these drop-sies. In the leucophlegmatia, an incision ought to be made

made in the inside of the leg, two fingers breadth above the ankle, as far in as the cellular membrane, and no farther; in order to serve as a drain for the water, which should run for some days. And during this time, let the leg be fomented with a decoction of emollient and warm herbs, with an addition of camphorated spirit of wine; which method I have often found to be of great service, not only in this species of dropsy, but even in the ascites itself: nay, in some cases it has proved an absolute cure, by draining off an almost incredible quantity of water for many days together. But care must be taken, not only in this particular incision, but in all others that are made in any part of the body for drawing off the waters, not to over-exhaust the patient's strength; which is as much affected by this evacuation, as if the same quantity of blood were drawn. Wherefore the patient is to be supported by all possible means, lest what was intended for his cure may hasten his death; whereof I have seen two instances, one of which, indeed, happened by my own fault, in not estimating the patient's strength with sufficient caution, and the other by the rashness of a surgeon. And yet it is astonishing, how great a quantity of water, drawn off in this manner, hydropics sometimes bear to lose, with ease and benefit: as will appear by this singular case.

A gentlewoman, related to me, of near fifty years of age, and of a good strong habit of body, was seized with an anasarcal and ascitical dropsy at the same time; whereby her belly swelled to such an excessive degree, that when she lay in bed she was quite oppressed by the weight. When her case was judged almost desperate, I gave it as my opinion, that the
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only hopes, or rather chance remaining for her life, consisted in letting out the water by incisions made in the small of the leg. To this she obstinately refused to submit, saying that she was now gone a great way on her journey out of this miserable life, and did not chuse to go back. But at length she was prevailed on by the importunities of her friends; and a small incision was made in each leg, in the manner above described; through which issued a gallon of water at least every day for ten days together. In the mean time, regard was had to her stomach and strength. Warm fomentations were applied to the part; and she took twice a-day a draught of infusion of bitter herbs in water, such as leaves of Roman wormwood, lesser centaury, gentian-root, and lesser cardamom-seeds, with an addition of chalybeate wine. And every night she drank the following draught, which I have frequently ordered in hydropic cases, and found it very efficacious in promoting urine.

Take of oxymel of squills one drachm and half; simple cinnamon-water, an ounce; compound spirit of lavender, syrup of orange-peel, each one drachm; mix.

She mended daily, and in time perfectly recovered her former state of health. But she was purged with proper cathartics, as soon as her strength would bear them. And indeed this disease requires pretty powerful cathartics, and a frequent repetition of them; the chief of which are elaterium, calomel, and jalap. Wherefore these were given at proper intervals: and the other medicines above mentioned were continued daily for a long time; especially, the diuretic draught, which she never omitted for a whole year. After this

course she continued in good health for five years : at the end of which she was seized with an acute disease that carried her off. Upon the whole, I make no doubt, but that that deluge of waters flowed partly from the cellular membrane, partly from the sack, formed by the tendons of the abdominal muscles and the peritonæum, or by the distension of the two laminæ of the peritonæum.

Order brings me now to the tympany. And first, that species, which, as I said above, proceeds from a mortification of any of the bowels, is absolutely incurable : but that which is occasioned by air, engendered and pent up in the very intestines, is to be treated with moderate cathartics frequently administered, and carminatives, to expel the wind, interposed ; together with diet of very easy digestion. Likewise, bodily exercise ought not to be neglected ; and it will be of use to throw up large clysters of warm water ; and also, what Celsus advises, to make ulcers in several parts of the belly with a red-hot iron, and keep them running a good while *. But if this operation should appear cruel, it will be proper to lay blisters on the abdomen, and repeat them now and then.

The ascites is always a dreadful disease, whether its seat be on the outside of the peritonæum, or within it, or in fine, in the cavity of the belly. Now, it is extremely material in this case, to consider, what evacuations the patient is capable of bearing. For, when he is weak, violent purging is very prejudicial ; and the more the serosities are drained out of the intestines, the greater quantity of them flows into the

* Lib. iii. cap. 21. belly.

belly. As soon as the physician observes this to happen, he ought to desist, and to try to carry off the redundant water by the urinary passages. But all diuretics, even such as are accounted the most powerful, are of uncertain effect in these cases; for those which answer in one patient, fail in another; wherefore various sorts are to be tried. Yet, generally speaking, those into which squills enter, are the most efficacious. Of these the chief are, either the draught with oxymel above described, or the fresh root itself, given in a small quantity, as in the following bolus:

Take of the fresh root of squills five or six grains; of compound-powder of arum half a scruple; ginger-root five grains. Pound them together, and with syrup of orange-peel make a bolus, to be taken every morning.

Or, in fine, vinegar of squills, which will be less disagreeable to the stomach, and better adapted to the intention, if it be given in this manner.

Take of lemon-juice, six drachms; of salt of wormwood half a drachm: mix, and add of simple cinnamon-water, an ounce and half; syrup of orange-peel one drachm; spirituous water of pepper-mint, half an ounce; vinegar of squills, a drachm, or a drachm and half; make a draught, to be taken twice a-day.

An infusion of broom-ashes is also beneficially ordered by physicians upon account of its diuretic quality; and if it be mixed with a little wine, it will often make a good common drink for the patient.

Upon this occasion, I cannot omit recording a very remarkable case of a lady of quality of my acquaintance. This lady, when about fifty years of

age, had a hard swelling in one side of the abdomen, which, without doubt, was one of the ovaries grown to a very large size; and its lymphatics bursting spued out their contents, and gradually formed an ascites. Purgatives and diuretics of all sorts were tried in vain. She was tapped three times, and soon filled up again. It happened at length, that a poor country-woman came to see her, who, observing her in great pain from the tension of her belly, easily persuaded her to take, every day, night and morning, a spoonful of whole mustard-seed, and drink on it half a pint of a decoction of green broom-tops. After three days taking this bitter potion in this manner, she found herself vastly relieved; and her thirst, which was very troublesome, was entirely appeased. This medicine sometimes gave her stools for two or three days successively, and she made five or six pints of water at least every day. She continued this course for twelve months, and was cured without any return of the disease. Wherefore Hippocrates wisely advises physicians, to inquire even of the lower class of people, if they know any thing useful for the cure of diseases*.

It will perhaps seem an uncommon, and even dangerous practice, to order narcotics in this disease: but yet they are sometimes so useful, that they may be placed among diuretics. For in case of great pain, they often promote a discharge of urine; which effect they produce, in my opinion, purely by relaxing the fibres of the renal ducts, which are always constricted by pain: as will appear by the following remarkable case.

* Μη δυνάμει παρά ιδιωσίων ιστορεῖν, ἢ τι δοκίμῃ συμφέρον. Lib. præcept.

A certain robust, sober, temperate man, of about forty years of age, was afflicted with an ascites and tympany together. The disease was owing to a violent blow, which he had received about six weeks before, in the right hypochondrium. The swelling of his belly daily increased, with very severe pain, great thirst, and thick, high-coloured urine rendered in small quantities. The most powerful diuretics, as Venice soap, lixivial salts, balsam of Gilead, nitre, and the like, were prescribed by another physician of great experience and myself; but all in vain: and strong cathartics made the disease grow worse. He was ordered to be tapped, but his friends would not consent. Wherefore, as his pain was now become intolerable, and there were no hopes of his life, I thought of anodynes, in order to procure him some ease, at least, in his last moments. And accordingly I ordered him the following night-draught.

Take of pepper-mint water, one ounce; simple cinnamon-water, half an ounce; spirituous cinnamon-water, two drachms; Thebaic tincture, forty drops; ley of tartar, half a drachm; syrup of marsh-mallows, one drachm; mix.

This procured him most unexpected ease, and some sleep, to which he had been long a stranger; and he made that night, at different times, a quart of water at least. This sudden change surprisingly raised his spirits. And as the patient found, that, while his ease from pain lasted, he had considerable discharges both by urine and stool; but that he filled up again, when the effect of the anodyne was over; the same draught was ordered to be repeated every

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very eight hours, and in a little time, it was thought sufficient to give it but twice a-day. But, whereas his appetite was diminished by the constant use of this medicine, he took, once or twice a-day, some spoonfuls of a chalybeate bitter infusion; without neglecting the parégoric draught, whenever the pain returned. And this course was attended with such success, that, to complete the cure, he was ordered pills, composed of storax pills one part; Peruvian bark two parts, made up with Chio-turpentine, to be taken twice a-day; whereby he perfectly recovered.

Dr. Willis * has given a case, quite similar to this, to which I refer the reader; as also to what the learned Spon has published on the same subject †. For the dropsy, to the cure of which by twenty bleedings he was an eye-witness, as well as that above described, may justly be suspected to be owing to the preternatural heat and inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Having hitherto treated of things proper to be taken in this disease, it may not be amiss to say a word or two on a very different method of cure, which is, by abstaining from all kinds of drink for a long time; for even this method has had its abettors among the faculty. But certainly, it is very difficult to be strictly pursued, as the patient is generally subject to excessive thirst; which if he be debarred from quenching, he suffers such uneasiness, that possibly he may not think life worth purchasing at so dear a rate. Nevertheless, I have known two persons labouring under a very severe ascitical dropsy, who had re-

* See pharmaceut. rational. part. i. sect. vii. cap. i.

† Aphor. nov. sect. v. aphor. 81.

solution and patience enough strictly to practise this self-denying method, and were both perfectly cured. And their way of assuaging their thirst was, by washing their mouth and throat with the juice of four apples, or lemons, and now and then swallowing a very small quantity of it.

But if the belly cannot be drained of its load of water, either by incisions made in the legs, as proposed in the anasarca, or by any of the other helps above mentioned; there will be a necessity of taking a shorter course of relieving the patient, I mean, by tapping. For this operation sometimes preserves, but seldom kills; and always considerably eases the pain occasioned by the tension of the abdomen: besides which, it has this great use, that it affords time and opportunity for administering proper medicines.

I know, that physicians are often averse to this operation, grounded chiefly on the following reason. It is in vain, say they, to let out the water, since the injured internal parts furnish a new supply of it: moreover, if it be let out by parts at different times, the belly soon fills up again; but if it be drawn off all at once, the patient dies immediately. Now, most certain it is, that when the bowels are mortified, the case is past all hopes; that letting out the water by parts is of no service, and drawing it all off at once was commonly pernicious. Wherefore, in the year 1705, I began to investigate the cause of so great an evil, in order to guard against it; and, if am not mistaken, it is as follows. By the long distension of the abdomen from the inclosed water, the diaphragm is thrust up too high; the muscles of the belly are stretched, the blood flows with greater freedom through

through the upper blood-vessels, than through the lower; and in fine, the water by its pressure occasions some new disposition of the adjacent parts; whence, upon letting out all the water at once, the diaphragm immediately moves lower down, as in its natural state it usually does; the blood rushes with unusual impetuosity into the lower or descending vessels, and, by the removal of the pressure, the fibres suddenly lose the extension which they had acquired, and the heat which the inclosed water had given them: hence arises a swooning; which returning often, and with increased violence, throws the patient into cold sweats, and soon carries him off. Now, the best way of preventing this fatal consequence seemed to be, to press the belly hard with both hands, from the upper part downward, while the water was issuing, and after it was all come away, to swathe the belly tight with a bandage.

I resolved to make the first trial of this method in the hospital; and soon found a hydropic woman, who was a proper subject for my purpose. Wherefore she was tapped, and as soon as the water began to issue from the puncture, I carefully laid my hands above the navel, one on each side, and pressed the belly downward; and made the surgeon do the same thing below that part. But this I observed, that, if I took off my hands but for a single moment, the patient immediately fainted away. When all the water was drawn off, a piece of flannel, dipped in spirit of wine, was laid on the abdomen, and then a bandage was rolled tight all over it. To our great joy, the experiment succeeded according to our wishes. The patient made water plentifully, her appetite returned,

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she soon gained strength, and was perfectly cured without a relapse. Of such consequence it is to have investigated the true causes of things.

From that time, not only our own, but also foreign physicians have followed this method; and sometimes, indeed, as it frequently happens in new experiments, with too much boldness. For, in cases of diseased livers, abscesses of the stomach, and bad habits of body, there is little or no reason to hope, that it will be attended with success. Wherefore, some precautions are always necessary to be used before attempting it; the most material of which are laid down by those ingenious surgeons, Mr Cheselden * and Mr Sharp †.

After all, I must confess, that with what prudence soever the physician discharges his duty, the dropsy often returns. But, that notwithstanding, a high value ought to be set on this discovery, by means whereof I have known many lives not only prolonged for several years, but made tolerably easy, and sometimes comfortable. Of which truth I could produce many examples, but shall content myself with the following one.

A widow lady, whose opulent estate served to render her virtues more conspicuous, fell into an ascites, in the fifty-first year of her age. For this she was tapped; but as she soon filled up again, the operation was repeated once a-month for the first year; and at each tapping, one with another, there were drawn off forty-four pints of water. The next year she was likewise tapped every month, and the whole

* Anatomy of the human body, book iii. chap. 10.

† A treatise on the operations of surgery, chap. 13.

quantity, being equally divided, made twelve pints each week. The third year the quantity of water began to diminish, so that there were but twenty-four pints for every month. And in the fourth and fifth years, and seven months of the sixth, in which time she underwent thirty tapplings, each tapping amounted only to sixteen pints. After the last time, she began to grow weak and waste away; and she was seized with almost a constant difficulty of breathing, as we observe in a dropsy of the breast, attended with frequent faintings; whereas before, through the whole course of the disease, in the intervals of tapping, she was cheerful in conversation, used exercise, and even diverted herself with dancing. But now life began to sit heavy upon her, and she died at length, a very easy death. Now, it is very surprising, that a human body, in that space of time, could furnish such a vast quantity of water, to wit, one thousand nine hundred and twenty pints; and it is my opinion, that this water was first collected in the ovaries. In fine, this good lady, for the information of posterity, ordered by her will, that the following English intercription should be engraved on her monument.

Here lies Dame MARY PAGE,

Relict of Sir GREGORY PAGE, Baronet.

She departed this life March iv. MDCCXXVIII.

In the LVI year of her age.

In LXVII months she was tapped LXVI times,

Had taken away CCXL gallons of water,

Without ever repining at her case,

Or ever fearing the operation.

And

And this monument is now to be seen in Bunhill-Fields.

Equally remarkable, but happier in the event, is the case contained in the following account. A maiden gentlewoman of seventeen years of age, observed, that her belly swelled gradually, and that she made but little urine. She took various medicines, but still grew worse for a whole year; when her abdomen was as much distended as if she had been far gone with child. At this juncture she married, in hopes that a husband would prove her best physician. But it happened quite otherwise; the dropsy went on increasing for three years, when it came to that height, that there was reason to fear her belly would burst. Her pain becoming now intolerable, she desired me to order her to be tapped by a surgeon of the hospital, who was said to have good success in that operation, in order to give her some ease at least. Whereupon, as I did not care to be thought to kill a patient, whom I could not cure, I told her, that it could not be done in so emaciated a body without extreme danger. However, the miserable patient still continuing to urge me with earnest entreaties, not to abandon her to constant tortures and a lingering death, I granted her request; and at one tapping, managed in the manner above described, there were drawn off sixty pints of clear water, quite free from any offensive smell. From that time she gathered strength daily, the disease never returned, and at the end of ten months she was delivered of a lusty boy, and has since had several children.

In fine, a strong argument for the necessity of this operation is, that it is much safer, under proper re-

strictions, to let out the water, than to wait till it bursts the belly, and comes forth. For this case sometimes happens, and is always attended with the utmost danger. However, I have seen one instance of a recovery from it, in a woman, to whom I was called. Her belly was so vastly stretched with water, that I pronounced the case incurable; because she seemed not to have strength enough to bear the proper evacuations: but I was mistaken. For, in a few days, hearing that she was still alive, I made her another visit, and was much surpris'd on seeing two vessels full of water, one containing twelve pints nearly, and the other six. The first quantity came away in one day through a crack in the abdomen near the navel; and the second issued the next day from another crack, which happened near the same place; thus nature wisely divided her remedy, and allowed it two days to operate. As I now found the patient excessively weak and faint, I ordered her nothing inwardly but cordials; but gave directions to foment the abdomen with spirit of wine; and withal made my prognostic that she would soon die. But *mulieri, ne mortua quidem, vix credendum est*; I was mistaken a second time; for I saw her some months afterwards, quite recovered; nor did she ever relapse as far as I could learn; and the cracks and burstings of her belly united, without any other application but that above mentioned.

I close this long chapter with the history of a case, whereby it will appear, that nature sometimes employs a very different method from that above described, to ease herself of her load. I attended a certain merchant for an ascitical dropsy, with another physician

of

of great experience; and after trying the usual remedies to no purpose, we resolved upon the paracentesis, as the ultimate resource. Accordingly the operation was performed, and about twenty pints of thin clear water were drawn off. In a few weeks his belly filled again. Whereupon, we agreed to meet the surgeon the next morning, in order to draw off the water by a second tapping. As soon as we came to the patient, he looked at us, and smiled; saying, that he had no occasion for any sort of assistance; and stripping off the cloaths, he shewed his abdomen, which was soft and relaxed. At this we were vastly surprised, and having asked him if he had had any kind of evacuation in the night, he assured us that he had had none, either by stool, urine, or sweat, more than usual. Wherefore all the water must have been absorbed by the glands and capillaries of the peritonæum and adjacent membranes. But afterwards this patient very imprudently committed himself to the care of a certain quack, who, to prevent a return of the disease, gave him very strong cathartics, which so exhausted him that he soon died consumptive. Yet, upon dissection, there was little or no water found in the abdomen.

Anatomists have long since discovered, that water is absorbed from the belly into the circumjacent parts. For if a pint of warm water be injected, through a small wound, into the abdomen of a live dog, and his abdomen be laid open a few hours afterwards, not a single drop of the water will be found therein. Thus, as Hippocrates has justly observed, every part of the body, both outward and inward, is perspirable *. But I refer the reader to the perusal of what

* "Εκπνόν η̃ ε̃σπνόν ἐστὶν ὅλον τὸ σῶμα. Epidem. vi.

the learned Dr Abraham Kaav has published on this subject, who demonstrates, that the humours are admitted into, and transfuse through all the membranes of the body, both in health and sickness *.

C H A P. IX.

Of the diseases of the liver.

THE liver is liable to very many diseases; because the affections of this organ are for the most part owing to the bile, which may be vitiated several ways. But the most common of all is the jaundice; and as what authors have written on this distemper has not given me thorough satisfaction, I think proper to inquire with some care into its nature.

SECTION I.

The Jaundice.

THE bile is a kind of natural sapo, that is, a mixture of oil, water, and salt, both volatile and fixed, separated from the blood in the liver for various uses of the animal body. And as the blood itself may be vitiated many ways, it is no wonder, that this humour is sometimes rendered unfit for its offices. Now, it is often faulty by its lentor or viscosity, and sometimes also by its excessive thinness. In the first case, the secretory glands of the bile are

* In a book, intitled, *Perspiratio dicta Hippocrati per universum corpus anatomice illustrata.* Leyden, 1738.

obstructed,

obstructed, and the small quantity of it that is secreted stagnates in the hepatic ducts; whence the liver grows hard, and under its tunicle are formed whitish concretions, resembling hard soap. But this disease arises, not only from the viscidness of the bile, whereby it stops in its passage, but also from its want of due consistence. For here the volatile salt, which is one of the compounding principles of the bile, overabounds; whence the bile becomes too thin, hot, and irritating to the intestines. In the former case, the body is too costive, and the feces are hard, and of a clay colour; in the latter a diarrhoea, attended with a fever and thin yellow stools, constantly teases the patient. Persons who spend their lives in a sedentary manner, without proper exercise, are most liable to the former; because the oily part of the bile grows too thick and viscid for want of a due proportion of salt: and those who render their faculties useless, by too high feeding and drinking spirituous liquors, are generally most exposed to the latter.

But there is another species of jaundice, owing to a very different cause from those above described, and that is, to nervous spasms; when the subtle, elastic fluid of the nerves, by becoming too acrid and irritating, constricts the bile-ducts to a degree of hindering its passage through the liver; and consequently, it must remain in the blood, and thence be thrown on the different parts of the body. That something of this same kind follows upon violent colic pains, and the bite of the viper, we have shewn in another place*.

I must also observe, that there sometimes happens

* Mechanical account of poisons, essay 1.

another

another sort of constriction, occasioned by the schirrosity of the abdominal glands; in which case, though the liver and gall-bladder be loaded with bile, yet no part of it can pass into the intestines; of which I formerly saw a remarkable instance in the hospital. It was in a working man of forty-two years of age, who, five months after recovering from an acute fever, was seized with an inflammation in the right hypochondrium; of which when he was relieved, he fell into an obstinate jaundice, with costiveness and clayey stools, and died in a short time. Upon opening the abdomen, we found four pounds of pure blood, in appearance at least, floating in it. We wondered whence this blood proceeded, but soon observed some little membranes, which seemed to be the pieces of a bursted sack; and the omentum was mortified in this place. The pancreas was not only schirrous, but also cancerous; for, upon cutting into it, there flew out into the surgeon's face some drops of serosity of so acrid and corrosive a nature, that they burnt the skin like oil of vitriol. The spleen was schirrous likewise. The gall-bladder was very large, and full of bile; not yellow, but of a dark green; and too viscid. There was no schirrosity in the liver; but in what part soever it was cut, the same sort of bile issued. In fine, we observed, that every part of the body, membranes, fat, glands, nay, the very substance of the ribs, was of a yellow hue, except the muscular fibres alone, which were not in the least tinged. Upon pressing the gall-bladder with the fingers, we could not force one drop of bile into the intestines; for at the union of the hepatic duct with the cystic, the passage was so vastly straitened, that

that it would not admit a style. And my reason for relating this case is, to make appear, from how many different causes, and some of these fatal, this disease may arise.

A disease attended with such a variety of circumstances, requires different methods of cure. In case of costiveness with ash-coloured or whitish stools, faponaceous medicines both alone, and joined with rhubarb, are necessary. When the belly is too loose, the looseness is rather to be moderated than stopped; which is best done by rhubarb with the admixture of an anodyne. But pargorics are never more proper in this disease, than in those cases which we have said to be owing to a constriction of the biliary ducts by nervous spasms. But in every kind of jaundice, attended with actual inflammation, blood is to be drawn; and, generally speaking, a vomit is to be given.

This inflammation frequently suppurates, and turns to a vomica; from which if pure white matter issues, it is a promising sign; because the evil lies in the tunicle or outward membrane. But if the whole substance of the liver is consumed by it, the patient labours under a slow fever and great anxiety for a good while, and then dies. This cruel disease is very frequent in the East Indies, as I have been assured by travellers; and is sometimes cured by applying a caustic to the part, and letting out the humour. But the ulcer must be kept open a considerable time, as in the case of issues. This disease is taken notice of by the learned Bontius, who gives a method of cure not much unlike that above described *. And Celsus

* See Hist. nat. et medic. Ind. Orient. lib. ii. cap. 8.

observes, that the same method was formerly practised by some physicians *.

Lastly, for correcting the bile itself, nothing is more useful than the following draught.

Take of lemon-juice, six drachms; of salt of wormwood, half a drachm; of simple cinnamon-water, one ounce; of double-refined sugar, one scruple; mix.

And it will be of service likewise in case of a looseness, if its irritating quality be duly checked by opiates. Upon the same principle Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, taken in Bath or Spa water, is a very good medicine.

SECTION II.

The Diabetes.

THE diabetes is an excessive discharge of urine, of the taste, smell, and colour of honey; and that it is not a disease of the kidneys, as has been generally thought, but of the liver, I think I have proved elsewhere beyond contradiction †. I shall here avoid a repetition of what I then said on that head; and shall only add one medicine more, viz. aluminated whey, which is made thus:

Take four pints of milk, boil it a little, and turn it with three drachms of alum.

If four ounces of this be taken three times a-day at least, it will contribute much towards stopping that flux.

* Lib. iv. cap. 8. † Mechanical account of poisons, essay 1.

Now, if it be asked, whence can so great a quantity of water be supplied, as is discharged in this distemper? my answer is, that we find by easy experiments, that certain bodies sometimes attract, and imbibe the watery particles floating in the air; whereby they are more or less increased in bulk and weight. Thus the salt of tartar, exposed to moist air, increases so prodigiously, that a single pound of it duly calcined swells to ten pounds weight. Therefore why may we not say, that some of the vapours of the ambient air enter into the human body, when properly disposed to receive them; and these, being added to the serosities, which are to be conveyed to the kidneys, and there secreted, increase their quantity? Upon which account, as cold and moist air is very improper for persons in this distemper; so they ought, if practicable, to go into a warm and dry climate.

In fine, in order to account for the infrequency of this disease among the ancients, which was such, that Galen says he saw it but twice only*; I am of opinion, that this proceeded from their manner of living, so very different from ours. For I have said, that this disease most frequently happens to those, who, without due exercise, indulge themselves in drinking vinous liquors; and then quench their thirst arising from these, by too great a quantity of such as are cooling. Whereas, the ancients, though perhaps too much addicted to wine, were yet more prudent in this particular; for, after a debauch, they returned to temperance by degrees, cooling their bodies gradually, and quenching their thirst with warm drinks, or such at least as were not actually cold.

* De locis affectis, lib. vi.

C H A P. X.

Of the diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

BEfore I proceed to the cure of the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, it will be proper to premise a few things concerning these diseases, the nature of which does not seem to have been explained by medical writers with sufficient perspicuity; though the knowledge of this point is very material for the cure.

I well remember, and have mentioned it upon another occasion *, that the dissection of a boy about five years old, who died of severe nephritic pains, at which I assisted many years since, afforded me an opportunity of observing the various degrees by which the human calculus had acquired the hardness of stone. For the kidneys and ureters were quite stuffed with a calculous matter; and it was very instructive, to see the different degrees of concretion in the several parts of it, from a clear limpid water to a milky liquor, which shot into slender branchy crystals; and these coalescing became a hard friable substance.

Helmont, well versed in chemical experiments, says †, (and I think not without reason), that the matter of the calculus is a certain tartar formed in the kidneys by a preternatural coagulation. For this opinion seems to be confirmed by the analysis of the stone made by fire, and compared with that of tartar from Rhenish wine. This experiment was made by

* Influence of the sun and moon, vol. 1. p. 195.

† See supplementorum paradoxum numero criticum.

the ingenious Dr Stephen Hales *, who found in tartar of Rhenish wine, that the third part of the whole mass is an elastic air; and that above half the calculus consisted of the same sort of air; which proportion of air he could never find in any other bodies.

Therefore, may we not conjecture with probability, that the proximate cause of this disease is tartarous salts conveyed out of the blood into the small ducts of the kidneys? For it is the nature of these salts to contain and imprison a considerable quantity of that subtile matter, which the illustrious Newton has shewn, besides its other properties, to be the cause of the cohesion of bodies †. Thus the calculus is a substance composed of earth, and a very large share of air, concreted in the renal ducts; and either remains therein, or drops down into the urinary bladder. Upon the whole, I have been the more particular on this head, in order to shew the several ways of treating this distemper.

And first, to prevent those salts from shooting into crystals, lixivial salts seem to be extremely proper. Next, to keep the crystals from coalescing into a calculous substance, oily medicines are very efficacious. And this rule ought always to take place with regard to diet as well as medicines.

But when calculous concretions are actually formed in the kidneys, and are to be brought away by the ureters, the case requires very prudent management. It is a very common error in practice to give strong,

* Statical essays, vol. i. p. 184. and 193.

† See the life of Mr Boyle, prefixed to his works, page 70.

forcing

forcing diuretics, with an imaginary view of driving out the gravel with the urine: whereas, this intention is answered with greater safety, in most cases, by relaxing and lubricating medicines; especially if, in case of violent pain, bleeding be premised, and anodynes interspersed. For a stone is never forced out, while the patient is in great torture; though, when the pain ceases, it sometimes comes away unexpectedly, and almost of its own accord, with the urine. And the reason of this is, that pain constringes the fibres of the parts, which resume their natural state, and perform their functions properly, when the troublesome sensation is over. Wherefore, three or four grains of opium, dissolved in five or six ounces of the common decoction, may be given by way of clyster, which will greatly relieve the pain, and sometimes procure greater advantages. However, there are conjectures, after the pain is abated, when powerful diuretics may be administered; but with this precaution, that as soon as they have had their effect, they are no longer to be continued.

All this time the body should be constantly kept open; wherefore, in case of costiveness, it will be expedient to give a turpentine clyster, and sometimes to purge gently with infusion of senna and manna; but strong cathartics are to be avoided.

Of the lubricating medicines above mentioned the chief are, oil of sweet almonds, syrup of marsh-mallows, emulsions made with almonds, and the like; to which may be added, the use of the warm bath: but among the powerful diuretics, turpentine and soap are the best.

Such is the course to be pursued in the paroxysm of the

the disease. But out of it, the patient should use bodily exercise, especially riding every day, but so as not to fatigue: his food should be mild, and of easy digestion; and his drink either small wine and water, or new soft ale, which will be rendered better and wholesomer, if ground-ivy leaves be infused in it, while it is working. Mead is likewise a proper drink; for honey is an excellent diuretic. A spoonful also of honey in a glass or two of the infusion of marsh-mallows roots is an admirable cleanser of the kidneys, if used for a constancy. The wines ought to be the softest and smoothest that can be had, and the lightest; clearest river or running water is preferable to all other. For, as Pliny says, "those springs are particularly condemned, the waters of which line the vessels in which they are boiled with thick crusts *."

But particular care should be taken, not to put the patient into a course of powerful diuretics, with a view of preventing the gravel from concreting in the kidneys: because, whatever great things may be said of this sort of medicines by ignorant pretenders, they certainly injure the parts by their heat and acrimony. Nor can I avoid observing, though I am extremely sorry for the occasion, that some gentlemen of the faculty a few years since acted a part much beneath their character, first, in suffering themselves to be imposed on, and then, in encouraging the legislature to purchase an old woman's medicine at an exorbitant price; by vouching, that it was capable of breaking the stone in the bladder, and bringing away the fragments with the urine. This medicine is a composition

* Nat. hist. lib. xxxi. cap. 3.

of soap and lime made of different shells, which every body knows to be highly caustic. And while the scheme was carrying on, some stones cut out of the bladders of patients, who had used the medicine, were very industriously handed about, as a testimony of its lithontriptic quality; because these stones had inequalities and holes here and there in their surface, which were asserted to be erosions made by the medicine. But those gentlemen ought to have known, that stones are sometimes naturally formed in the bladder with such inequalities and pits on their surface, as may be mistaken for real erosions: several examples of which have fallen under my own observation. So great is nature's variety in forming calculous concretions. But, upon this subject, I refer the reader to a very useful book, published some years since by a skilful anatomist and physician; in which both the mischiefs done by this medicine, and the artifices employed to bring it into vogue, are set in a clear light*.

Now, whereas such vast encomiums were bestowed on this new medicine, as it was then called; it is no way strange, that our legislature should desire to purchase the manner of making it at almost any price, in order to publish it for the benefit of the commonwealth. And indeed, the purchase redounds as much to their honour, as it does to the discredit of their advisers; who ought to have known, that things endued with such a corrosive quality, as to be able to dissolve the stone, could not lodge in the bladder without injuring that organ. Upon the whole, that

* Parsons's description of the human urinary bladder, &c.

composition,

composition, under due management, may be of some service in expelling gravel by the urinary passages; but it will never be able to break calculi of the hardness of stone: and besides, its long continued use must be attended with great danger, for the reasons above given. And as for its substitute, the soap-leys, though it be a medicine of a more commodious form for taking; yet it will not prove much safer in its consequences, for the same reasons.

Nevertheless, as nothing ought to be disguised, no truth concealed, in a matter of such moment; I think proper to take notice of what the learned Dr Robert Whytt of Edinburgh found by experiments relating to the present inquiry *. For that gentleman, after seriously considering the inconveniencies, and sometimes the mischiefs also, of this celebrated specific, resolved to omit the soap, and try what virtues lime-water might have in dissolving the calculus. His first experiments were made on several fragments of calculi with lime-water from common quick-lime; and afterwards resolving to try the power of animal-lime, he repeated them with lime-water, made with oyster-shells and cockle-shells well calcined, by pouring seven or eight pints of water on one pound of the fresh-calcined shells. The experiments succeeded with both sorts; but he soon found, that the oyster and cockle shell lime-water possessed a much greater power of dissolving the calculus than that of stone-lime. Then he proposes the method of drinking the shell-lime-water, the quantity of which may amount gradually to four pints every day for adults, and for

* Medical essays, Edinburgh, vol. v. essay 69.

children less in proportion; and he concludes with instances of the happy effects of this method.

His whole dissertation is very well worth the perusal. And I have given this short account of his method with the greater pleasure, because an eminent physician here in London lately assured me, that he cured a certain merchant, who was grievously afflicted with the stone, by this very method: whereby he discharged by urine a great number of small pieces, some like the coats, others like small nuclei of stones. But it is never to be expected, as I have said above, that stones, which have acquired a degree of hardness little inferior to flint, can be broken or dissolved by any medicine whatsoever.

Therefore I heartily congratulate my fellow-citizens upon the skill and dexterity of our surgeons, who have invented a new way of cutting for the stone with greater safety and dispatch *. For now, not only children and youths, but also persons advanced in years, may submit to this operation without great danger: and in case the stone prove too big to be extracted without tearing the neck of the bladder, it is now no longer necessary to split the stone (before the extraction); the invention of which is ascribed to Ammonius, a Greek physician, who from thence was surnamed (λιθοτόμος) the lithotomist †.

* See Cheselden's anatomy, chap. vi. of the fifth edition.

† Celsus, lib. vii. cap. 26.

C H A P. XI.

Of the diseases of the eyes.

THE diseases of the eyes have been treated of by medical writers with such care, that I think it almost unnecessary to say any thing here concerning them. Among the ancients Celsus * in particular, and among the moderns Plempius †, have most accurately enumerated and distinguished them. The former indeed was possessed of the works of the Greek physicians and surgeons, which are not come down to us, and out of which he selected several very good medicines with great judgment; and the latter has made use of all the modern discoveries, to improve the practical part. To these two authors I would add a book, composed by two eminent mathematicians; in which every thing relating to vision is explained with great perspicuity ‡. And Dr Porterfield's dissertations on this subject || are extremely worthy of a serious perusal.

Wherefore I shall content myself with making a few remarks on some very considerable diseases of the eyes, the nature of which has not been sufficiently understood by the generality of practitioners.

* Lib. vi. cap. 6. † Ophthalmographia, Lovan. 1659.

‡ A complete system of optics, by Robert Smith, LL. D. with an essay upon distinct and indistinct vision, by James Jurin, M. D. Cambridge, 1738.

|| See Medical Essays, published at Edinburgh, vol. iii. pag. 160. and vol. iv. pag. 124.

SECTION I.

Of the Gutta Serena.

WHat the Greeks named *ἀπώρευσις*, and the Latin writers of the lower ages expressed by the barbarous word *Gutta Serena*, is a very severe disease, and of very difficult cure. It proceeds from various causes, of which the most common is an obstruction gradually formed in the arteries of the retina by a fizy blood. For the consequence of this obstruction is, that the rays of light which should depict the images of objects on the bottom of the eye, falling on these dilated blood-vessels, produce no effect; whence the sight is either diminished, or entirely lost, according to the degree of the obstruction. Again, this disease is sometimes owing to a palsy of the nerves of this same membrane; as it in some measure destroys their sensibility; whereby the impulse of the corpuscles of light on them is not sufficient to make them transmit objects to the brain. In fine, I have observed, that this species of blindness is also occasioned by a pressure on the optic nerves, either by the extravasation of a glutinous humour, or by a hard tumour formed upon the place, where they pass from their thalami into the eyes; whereby the passage of the animal spirits to the brain is totally intercepted.

So many are the accidents incident to the eye even in one disease. Let us now consider how to preserve this organ, which has so great a share in making life useful and agreeable.

And first, we ought to know how to distinguish the several species of the gutta serena above mentioned, and their good and bad symptoms.

Wherefore

Wherefore a gradual dilatation of the pupil is a sign of an obstruction in the blood-vessels by a fizy blood. For this dilatation is the work of nature, in order that the detriment which the sight suffers by many of the rays of light falling on the small arteries, instead of the nervous fibrillæ, may be compensated by taking in a greater number of these rays. Hence the palsy of the nerves, with which they are frequently struck at once, seldom or never occasions this dilatation. But the pressure on the optic nerve, either by an extravasated humour, or a tumour gradually increasing, is attended with a wider pupil for the aforesaid reason.

Upon this principle it is, that the second and third species of the gutta serena may be deemed incurable. For what medicine can be adequate to the removal of a sudden relaxation of the nerves, or of a load of extravasated humours, or a tumour formed within the scull, which are rendered inaccessible by their very situation? Wherefore it is only the first species of this blindness that is curable. Unless there may perhaps be some faint hopes of relieving that sort, which proceeds from a palsy of the retina, by antiparalytic medicines; of which the principal are aromatics, chalybeates, and the foetid gums.

But it is time to come to the cure, which, in general, consists in removing the obstruction of the vessels, and correcting the lentor of the blood. Wherefore, first of all, blood is to be drawn both from the arm and the jugular, and to be repeated according to the degree of the disease. And it will be of use to apply cupping-glasses, with deep scarifications under the occiput, in order to let out blood this way from
the

the lateral sinuses of the brain. Then it will be necessary to give cathartics, especially such as purge gross humours. But as nothing is found more powerful than quicksilver for inciding and expelling gross and viscid humours, it will be very proper to join calomel to other cathartics; or rather to take it by itself, and a few hours after it, some gentle purgative.

And this method often succeeds, when the disease is beginning or recent; but if it be of some standing, it requires a more powerful treatment, that is, a plentiful salivation, raised by mercurials taken inwardly in small quantities, and at short intervals. For mercury, by its extraordinary weight and divisibility into extremely minute globules, penetrates into the inmost recesses of the body, scours the glands and vessels, and carries off the sordes by the most convenient outlets.

I made the first trial of this course on poor patients in the hospital, when I was a young practitioner, and afterwards on others, who thereby recovered their sight; for which I was complimented by the physicians, who till then had looked on the disease as incurable, especially if confirmed by time. Now, the motive which determined me to try the effect of this course, was, that I had found, by the laws of optics, that certain corpuscles, floating in the aqueous humour of the eye, could not be the cause of this disease, according to the common opinion; because they must be too near the bottom of the eye to be able to depict their image there. Wherefore there was a necessity of seeking some other cause; and whether I have found the true one, is entirely submitted to mathematicians. For my part, I cannot help thinking, that this invention is a remarkable instance of the great

great use of true mathematical knowledge towards establishing a right method of practice.

SECTION II.

Of the Cataract.

THE cataract, by the Greeks named *πραγμα*, by the ancient Latins *suffusio*, and by the modern *cataracta*, is an opacity of the crystalline humour, which from transparent is generally changed to a greyish colour; whereby the passage of the rays of light to the bottom of the eye is intercepted.

Physicians in all former ages were of opinion, that this species of blindness was owing to a membrane preternaturally growing before the crystalline humour, and covering its anterior surface in the manner of a veil; and that the sight was restored by depressing this membrane with a needle. But the erroneousness of this opinion has been at length discovered and demonstrated in this century. For in the dissection of eyes, both of persons who had been afflicted with cataracts, and had never been couched; and of others on whom the operation had been performed with success; there was not the least appearance of a membrane, but the driness, hardness, and opacity of the crystalline humour or lens was found to be the cause of the disease*.

However, I must not omit taking notice, that a real membrane has been sometimes found, though the case be very rare †: an instance of which has been lately

* See Antoine Maitre—Jan, traité des maladies de l'oeil. Troyes, 1707. † See histoire & memoires de l'academie royale des sciences. Paris, 1708.

shewn me by our excellent anatomist Dr Thomas Lawrence, in an elegant preparation of a child's eye injected by him; in which there plainly appeared a membranous expansion that covered the pupil, and had its blood-vessels filled with the injection. And hence I draw this general inference, that although it be very certain, that, in most cases of this disease, it is the crystalline humour that is removed out of its place by the operation; yet it may sometimes happen, that the needle depresses a membrane which by some accident was grown hard and opaque.

Upon the whole, the hand of a skilful surgeon is the only remedy in this disorder. But the operator ought to wait for a certain degree of ripeness of the cataract, and give attention to other circumstances; in order to determine the time of performing the operation with safety, and a prospect of advantage.

SECTION III.

Of the Albugo.

THE albugo, or white speck in the eye, is likewise a troublesome disease, which is more or less offensive to the sight, according to the greater or lesser portion of the transparent part of the cornea affected by it. For sometimes it fixes on the exterior surface only of this membrane, sometimes on the interior; and sometimes, in fine, it runs more or less deep into it.

It is most commonly the consequence of inflammations, by the extravasation of humours between the membranes of this tunicle; and particularly in the small-

small-pox, by the suppuration of pustules upon this part.

I have made use of two methods of cure for this disorder of the sight; the one in the outward sort, the other in the inward. In the former case, I ordered the following powder.

Take of common glass any quantity. Pound it in a mortar into a very fine powder: then add an equal quantity of white sugar-candy, and levigate the mixture on a marble with great labour, till it becomes quite impalpable.

A little of this powder, put into the eye with a quill every day, gradually absterges, and wears off the spot by its inciding quality. The other method above mentioned of removing this speck, is, to order a dexterous surgeon to pare it cautiously every day with a knife; for this tunicle is composed of several lamellæ, one over another, and has thickness enough to bear paring off some of its parts. I have seen several instances of cures by the eye-powder; but the paring off the cornea has not succeeded with me above once or twice. However, it is better to try a doubtful remedy than none.

The force of odours.

I HAVE hardly any thing of great moment to propose concerning the rest of the senses; except a few hints relating to the organ of smelling. For as daily experience convinces us of the great power of scents, both to do harm and good; I think it may be of use to give some short remarks on them.

And first, their mischievous effects in communica-

ting contagious diseases are sufficiently manifest. For it is most certain, that the subtile effluvia which issue from an infected body, being taken in with the breath, do infect a sound habit. Moreover, every body is sensible at one time or other, that from this cause proceed headaches, and sicknesses at stomach by the acquired ill quality of the spittle. But, on the other hand, nothing is more notorious than the great energy of odoriferous things in repairing our strength. And this is effected, either by the animal spirits being roused out of a state of oppression, or by being refreshed and recruited by such things as emit particles, that are friendly and agreeable to nature, applied to the nose. For effluvia of this kind are, as it were, a proper food for the animal spirits.

Now, of all the odoriferous bodies hitherto known, the most powerful are spirits and volatile salts extracted by fire from animal substances; and next to these are those animal glands distinguished by the names of castor, musk, and civet. But there may perhaps be just cause to admire, that these bodies do not equally agree with all constitutions. For many are wonderfully refreshed by musk and civet; whereas, we see others who are more or less overpowered, even to a degree of sickness and fainting, by the scents of these same perfumes; and yet are refreshed and revived by castor and asa foetida. This difference seems, in my opinion, to arise from a different habit of the nervous fluid in different persons; and nature generally points out, which of this class of bodies will be beneficial, and which hurtful to each individual. Nor have I the least doubt, but that a sense of the efficacy of these things is conveyed to the mind by the fluid of

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the nerves. And such is the wisdom and goodness of the supreme Creator in the construction of our frame, that he has made those things pleasant to the senses, which are proper for the preservation of life, or necessary for the propagation of the species. Nevertheless, moderation is to be constantly observed in all these things, to prevent the allurements of pleasure from hurrying us into excesses, which may prove prejudicial both to the soul and body.

C H A P. XII.

Of the G O U T.

THE gout is most commonly a disease of persons, who have too much indulged themselves in high living; in which nature endeavours to throw the load of noxious matter out of the body upon the joints. Thus this disorder is rather to be deemed a crisis of the disease, than the disease itself: and, in this view, great care and prudence are required to facilitate nature's attempt in producing the effect. Wherefore, the pain is by no means to be mitigated by external remedies of any kind whatsoever. For, by attempting this, the gouty humour may be thrown back upon the vital organs in an instant, and the patient's life put into imminent danger; which seems to afford a remarkable proof, that this violent commotion in the body is owing to a very subtle and active fluid, and such is the nervous juice. But in case this fiery humour should happen to remove from the limb into the body, all possible means ought to be used, to make it return on the part. And this is

to be done by blood-letting; the warmer cathartics which are not violent in their operation; alexipharmacs: and above all, by epispastics laid on the limbs, with regard always had to the place affected. For nothing is more desirable, than that the evil should fix for several days on those parts of the extremities of the body, which it has first taken possession of; because, when it once returns into the habit, it is with great difficulty driven out again: so that, perhaps, it may be justly said, that the gout is the only cure of the gout.

The seat of this disease is in the ligaments of the joints, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones. And when the acrimonious humour has fallen on these parts, it irritates and frets them: hence arises an inflammation, and a painful tumour is formed by the oozing of the thinnest part of the juices out of the minutest ramifications of the arteries and nerves. For nature makes use of pain as an instrument; and the sharper it is, the more speedily and safely she finishes her work. Sometimes, indeed, she does it slowly, as if she neglected her duty; and in some habits of body she protracts the torture a longer time than usual, as if her intention was to divide her medicine. But when the tumour subsides, part of the extravasated humour, which could not perspire through the pores of the skin, (and there is but a small portion of it, indeed, that is exhaled this way), is absorbed into the veins and lymphatics; while the thickest part of it sticks to the membranes: and fresh quantities of it being lodged there in every fit of the gout, it sometimes concretes into hard masses, commonly called chalk-

chalk-stones, which by degrees stuff the joints, and destroy their action.

As to the medical treatment, different methods are to be pursued in the fit, and out of it. Quiet is not only indicated, but enforced by the very incapacity to motion. In case of a fever, the diet should be the same as in acute diseases; otherwise, common food of easy digestion may be allowed. For great care must be taken of the stomach and strength. And this circumstance, which I have scarcely ever remarked in any other distemper, is here to be observed; that when the gout has seized the stomach, this organ becomes so cold and torpid, that wine seems no stronger than water; and it requires, and easily bears the hottest liquors, such as spirits drawn from wine. Wherefore, not only generous wines are to be given in pretty large quantities, but also vinous spirits, rendered more efficacious by the infusion of snake-root, ginger, or garlick. And if these should not prove powerful enough, it will be proper to order the powders of snake-root, ginger, and long-pepper, mixed with the cordial confection, to be taken by the mouth.

It has been disputed among physicians, whether or not a vein may be opened, when the pain in the joint is extremely severe. Now, to settle this point, we ought never to forget, that this pain is highly necessary for tumefying the part, and therefore ought to be borne with patience. This however notwithstanding, (seeing it is certain, that excessive heat is an obstacle to the natural secretions from the blood, which are necessary for health), if the fever run very high, and especially, if it be attended with a delirium, or difficulty of breathing, blood-letting will not only
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lessen the pain, but likewise happily promote the issue of the humour *. Nay, it will be requisite to repeat the operation, when there appear signs of a comatose disposition. For I have very frequently observed physicians to be too timorous with respect to this evacuation, from a notion, that it would prevent the gouty humour from being thrown upon the joints. Upon the whole, one effect of blood-letting is generally, to make the disease abandon the place where it was lodged; and the great benefit of this removal in several cases is manifest. But as for anodynes, they are not to be allowed, excepting in vomiting and loosenesses. Nor do gouty people (to say it once for all) bear cathartics well, till the paroxysm is over; and then they may be given, to carry off the remains of the morbid humour, which raised the tumour.

Of greater difficulty and moment is the question concerning the regimen, whereby a person may entirely rid his constitution of this tormenting disorder, and keep it off for the future. Upon which, the first consideration ought to be, whether that can be done with sufficient safety and advantage to the patient. For, as to elderly people, who have been accustomed for many years to returns of the disease, if the fits come on no more, their bowels are attacked instead of their joints; and besides, they are seized with such weakness in their legs and feet, that the remainder of their life is quite miserable: and of this I have seen more than one instance in persons, who had absolutely confined themselves to a milk and vegetable diet.

Therefore, if any one be desirous of trying the ex-

* See discourse of the small-pox, chap. iii.

periment,

periment, and running the risk of its consequences; let him remember, that he ought to be young, and not to have had above two or three fits of the gout. Then let him obstinately abstain from wine and all other fermented liquors, and for drink, confine himself to water. Let his food be milk, and things made from it, and vegetables; besides which, he may make one meal a-day on flesh of the tender sort, such as that of chickens, fowls, and rabbits, and now and then on fresh-water fish. Let him use daily exercise, but with moderation. By this course of living, I have known some live comfortably to a good old age, without the least attack of the gout. Of such consequence it is to live according to nature, that is, to practise temperance. And a trial of this course of life is in a peculiar manner adviseable for those who may expect to be punished for the irregularities of their parents, not for their own, by a hereditary gout; in order to prevent its seeds, sown in their blood and nervous fluid, from producing disagreeable fruits in time.

I shall close the present chapter with this admonition, that although I said above with great truth, that this disorder is rather to be deemed a crisis of the disease, than the disease itself; yet sometimes, especially in old age, it is a very severe evil; when the strength is so decayed, and the limbs so weakened, that bodily motion is lost, and with it a considerable share of the comforts of life. However, this, like all other calamities, is alleviated by patience. And perhaps, it may be some consolation to others, as well as it was to Sydenham, in the midst of tortures, that great monarchs, potentates, generals, admirals, philosophers,

losophers, and many others like them, lived, and at length died in the same manner *.

C H A P. XIII.

Of pains in the joints.

THose pains of the joints, which are accompanied with inflammation and tumour, have an affinity with the gout. The proper method of curing them is by bleeding, blistering the parts affected, and, unless the fever runs high, by purging. If there be no fever, or but a slight one, a mixture of equal parts of gum-guaiacum and cinnabar of antimony will prove a very good medicine; both to open the body, and correct the acrimony of the humours. It should be given so as to procure two stools at least every day.

Of all these pains the most severe is that which the Greeks name *ισχιας*, (and we corruptly sciatica), because it seizes the hips; and it is attended with the greater difficulty, because it is most commonly the consequence of chronical diseases, by the morbid matter being thrown on this part. This disease, when grown inveterate, weakens the thigh and leg, and makes the patient lame: and sometimes also, the head of the thigh-bone slips out of the socket, and then the thigh soon wastes away.

In this disease, little is to be expected from cupping or blistering the part; for the acrid humour lies too deep fixed in the membrane surrounding the bone, to be drawn out by these means. More efficacious is the volatile epithem, or a plaster composed of Bur-

* Tract. de podagra, ed. i. page 24.

gundy pitch, with about an eighth part of euphorbium, and a sufficient quantity of Venice turpentine.

But nothing gives so much relief, in an obstinate case especially, as a seton passed below the part affected, in order to give vent to the morbid humour. But, if this operation be thought to be too cruel and troublesome for the necessity of it, it will be of use to make an issue, with a caustic in the inside of the thigh above the knee; which must be kept open till the disorder is quite removed. Celsus *, following the example of Hippocrates †, advises to apply the actual cautery in three or four places upon the hip. And indeed, no remedy would be more efficacious than this, if patients could be reconciled to it; for how terrifying soever the sight of red-hot iron may appear, the pain from the application of it would be much sooner over, than that which is raised by the common caustics.

The flesh-brush ought likewise to be used several times every day, in order to facilitate the digestion and dissipation of the concreted humour; and more especially on the very hips, if practicable. But fomenting the part affected with warm water is generally prejudicial; because this brings on a relaxation of the fibres, whereby the pain is increased.

I now pass to internal remedies, the chief of which are bleeding and purging. Of cathartics, the most efficacious are dulcified mercury six times sublimed, and the electuary of scammony; either of which must be often repeated, according to the patient's strength. And in the intermediate days of purging, the proper medicines are such as are diuretic and laxative at the

* Lib. iv. cap. 22.

† Aphor. vi. 60.

same time. Of this class, I give the preference to the volatile tincture of gum-guaiacum, or the balsam of guaiacum.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the diseases of the skin.

I Shall say nothing at present of those eruptions which happen in fevers; nor of the blotches and spots which appear on the skin in scorbutic habits; because all these are treated of in their proper places.*

But of all the diseases which infest the surface of the body, the most filthy is the leprosy. This is of two kinds; the one is named the leprosy of the Greeks; the other that of the Arabians: but I have considered them both in another book, with regard to their nature and method of cure †.

The disease next to this in foulness, but of a very different origin, is the itch. This first appears in a reddish roughness of the skin; which is succeeded by pimples, that let out matter or a sharp ichor; and the exulceration is attended with itching, and spreads by contagion. It may justly be called an animated disease, as owing its origin to small animals. For there are certain insects, so very small as hardly to be seen without the assistance of a microscope, which deposit their eggs in the furrows of the cuticle, as in proper nests; where, by the warmth of the place, they are hatched in a short time; and the young ones, coming to full growth, penetrate into the very cu-

* Chap. of fevers, and the scurvy.

† See medica

facra, chap. ii.

tis with their sharp heads, and gnaw and tear the fibres. Their bitings cause an intolerable itching, which brings on a necessity of scratching, whereby the part is torn, and emits a thin humour, which concretes into hard scabs. While the little worms, constantly burrowing under the cuticle, and laying their eggs in different places, spread the disease.

Hence the reason manifestly appears, why the disease is communicated by the linen, wearing-apparel, gloves, &c. which were used by infected persons. For the eggs, which had stuck to soft substances of this kind, are rubbed into the furrows of the cuticle, and are there hatched and nourished.

Now, what is of greatest moment in this theory is, that the knowledge of the true cause of the disease naturally points out the cure. For neither cathartics, nor sweeteners of the blood, are of any service here; the whole management consists in external applications, in order to destroy these corroding worms; and this is easily effected. Wherefore, first, let the patient go into a warm bath, and then let the parts affected be anointed every day, either with the ointment of sulphur, or the ointment with the precipitate of mercury, which is less offensive to the olfactory organs; instead of which a liniment may be made of orange-flowers, or red roses, the mercurial, red corrosive and hog's lard pounded together; which is of a very pleasant smell, and of equal efficacy.

All that I have said on this subject may be found in the Philosophical Transactions *. For in the year 1687, Dr Giovanni Cosimo Bonomo, an ingenious physician, published a letter written by him in Italian

* No 283.

to the celebrated Redi of Florence, concerning the worms of the human body; wherein he fully handles this subject, and gives the figures of these worms and their eggs. And when I was upon my travels in Italy ten years afterwards, having got a copy of the letter, I made an abstract of it in English, and upon my return communicated it to the royal society.

C H A P. XV.

Of scrophulous diseases.

THose hard swellings of the glands, which the Latins named *strumæ*, the Greeks *χοιράδες*, and we the *king's-evil*, are very obstinate, and often perplex the physician; as they sometimes bring on a fever, and never maturate kindly: and whatever way they are treated in order to open and cicatrize them, they generally break out again near the old scars. Their most common seat is in the neck, and in the armpits and groin, especially in children; but sometimes they appear on the thorax, and on the breasts of women. Moreover, the humour often falls on the lungs, and brings on a pulmonary consumption; and indeed, that disease is generally owing to a scrophulous cause in this and other northern countries at least. And it is a dreadful circumstance of the evil, that it is transmitted from parents to their children by way of inheritance, which it does not easily give up.

As to the cure of this stubborn disease, it is to be attempted by bleeding, purging, and such medicines as are most proper for correcting the viscosity, saltness, and acrimony of the humours. Of cathartics, the best

best is dulcified mercury six times sublimed, which should be joined with rhubarb for children; but to adults it may be given alone, with a gentle purging draught some hours after it. The next to this in virtue is jalap. And our purging waters are also useful, as they scour the glands, and open the body at the same time. In fine, a pill composed of mercury six times sublimed, and precipitated sulphur of antimony, each one grain; of aloes, three or four grains, made up with the syrup of balsam, and taken every night, will be found serviceable not only in this disease, but in others arising from viscid humours.

The medicines which correct this pravity of the blood and humours, are, for the most part, of the diuretic kind; such as burnt-sponge, the diuretic salt, and vitriolated tartar; which are the more proper, because they are somewhat laxative. To these may be added, the less compound lime-water. For my part, I have very often experienced the good effects of the following powder, taken twice a-day, with three or four glasses of the aforesaid water.

Take of burnt-sponge, one scruple; of purified nitre, coralline, and white sugar, each ten grains; mix.

And if the patient happen to be emaciated, equal parts of milk may be mixed with the water. Millepedes will also be of some service upon account of their diuretic quality, especially the expressed juice thus prepared.

Take live millepedes, pound them with a little powder of nutmeg; infuse the mass in small wine; then strain off the liquor by expression, and sweeten it with honey, or sugar.

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As to the patient's diet, which ought not to be neglected, let him feed on flesh of easy digestion, and fresh-water fish, especially of the shell-kind. Let him abstain from all salt meats and high-seasoned things. Let him drink river-water, and that boiled; but well, or other stagnating water never, and least of all snow-water. For we observe, that the inhabitants of mountainous places, the Alps especially, are naturally afflicted with swellings of the glands of the throat:

*Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus *?*

Issues are likewise beneficial to drain off the vitious humour; and a change of climate is often attended with good effects; especially, if there be reason to apprehend the humour falling on the lungs: but the patient should be sent to a moderate climate, not subject to great vicissitudes of heat and cold.

Lastly, it is to be noted, that this disease, notwithstanding its stubbornness, sometimes entirely wears off, in young folks especially, without any medicinal assistance, by alterations in the habit of the body, which time and growth occasion: and I am of opinion, that this circumstance first gave birth to the custom of the royal touch. For when crafty men observed, that the evil was of this nature, they easily imagined, that they would please their kings, in persuading them to make this experiment of their power, and to introduce it with solemn rites and prayers; whereby they might acquire reverence from their subjects, and convince them that they held their crowns by divine right. And it is not matter of wonder, if the princes took the bait,

* Juvenal. sat. xiii. ver. 162.

and

and sometimes believed that they were endowed with this gift from heaven ; since, according to the poet,

— *Nihil est, quod credere de se
Non possit, cum laudatur dis equa potestas* *.

Moreover, the world is willing to be deceived ; and the experiment sometimes succeeded, though the success might probably be owing in a great measure to the force of imagination, which acts very powerfully in the cure of diseases. Hence our kings (unless when a prince of more than ordinary wisdom filled the throne) have for a long time conferred this favour on the credulous multitude with great humanity. But the French boast, that their kings had received this heavenly gift long before our monarchs.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the S C U R V Y.

THE name of *scurvy* is given by medical writers to a disease so various and different in appearance, that it does not seem to be one and the same distemper. In the northern countries it has always been common, and the nearer they are to the sea, the more severe it proves ; accordingly the Danes, Norwegians, and other inhabitants of the coasts of the Baltic are vastly afflicted with it ; nor do the Germans, Dutch, or our own countrymen escape its fury †.

It begins by foul ulcers in the mouth and legs ;

* Juvenal. sat iv. ver. 70. † See Eugalenus de scorbuto, and Sennertus, lib. iii. part. v.

whence

whence it is called *stomacace* and *sceletyrbe* by Pliny, who imputes it to the bad qualities of water, and says, that the herba Britannica (which is believed to be the hydrolapathum nigrum of Muntingius, or great water-dock) was found to be its cure *. But the disease was known long before Pliny's time : for Hippocrates describes it by the name of σπλῆν μέγας, or great spleen ; and says likewise, that it arises from drinking cold, crude, turbid waters †.

I remember to have formerly seen in St Thomas's hospital an instance of this case, in a country-fellow of the isle of Sheppey, which place is notorious for moist, thick air, and unwholesome water. When the Roman army, under the command of Claudius, landed in Britain, and the troops were stationed in the above-mentioned island and places adjacent, they there contracted this disease ; and it is not improbable that some of the natives shewed them the herb which Pliny says was of service to them, and that the Romans gave it the name of *herba Britannica* from the country. For it is well known, that that emperor embarked his army for that expedition at Boulogne, which is directly opposite to Kent ‡. Strabo relates a similar story of the Roman army, which Augustus sent into Arabia under the command of Ælius Gallus. For he says, that while they were at Albus Pagus, the soldiers were seized with disorders of the mouth and legs, called *stomacace* and *sceletyrbe*, which are endemic in that country, and are a sort of relaxa-

* Nat. hist. lib. xxv. sect. vi. † See De internis affect. sect. xxxiv. and De aëribus, locis, & aquis, sect. x.

‡ See Suetonius in the life of Claudius, chap. xvii. tion,

tion, proceeding from the waters and vegetables *. Now, to me it is very plain, that the unwholesome sea-air, bad diet, and worse water, rendered that climate subject to those disorders ; for Ptolemy, in his geography, places Albus Pagus on the coast of the Sinus Arabicus or Red sea. But to return from this digression : The poor patient above mentioned had an irregular, intermitting fever, with a bad habit of body ; and likewise an ill-natured ulcer in each of his legs. By the use of medicines proper in the scurvy, I mean bitters and diuretics, he seemed to grow better ; for one of the ulcers was by chirurgical applications entirely healed ; but while the other was under cure, a gangrene seized the part unexpectedly, which being scarified in order to check its progress, the patient died suddenly. Upon opening the abdomen, we were struck with amazement at the monstrous size of the spleen. For it weighed five pounds and a quarter ; whereas the liver weighed but four pounds and a quarter. But its bulk seemed to be its only defect ; for it retained its natural shape and colour, and had not the least schirrosity or other hardness ; and its inside was, as usual, of a dark livid hue, with lax fibres, and deep-coloured blood.

From the above-mentioned ulcers the breath becomes offensive, the gums are corrupted, and turn livid, and sometimes blackish ; and upon pressing them lightly with the finger they emit a dusky gore. Besides, they are so lax and flabby, that they quit their

* Στοιμακκή τε καὶ σκελετική πύραυλος τῆς σφαλῆς ἐπι-
χωρίαις πάθει, τῶν μὲν περὶ τὸ σῶμα, τῶν δὲ περὶ τὰ σκέλη πα-
ράλυσιν τινὰ δαλάντων, ἢ τε τῶν ὑδατῶν, καὶ τῶν βοτάνων.
Geograph. lib. xvi. p. 781. ed. Paris. 1620.

hold of the teeth : and these are sometimes so loose, that they may be all pulled out with great ease. In the mean time, greenish and livid spots, like the remains of ecchymoses, appear on various parts of the body, as on the arms, buttocks, thighs, legs, and frequently all over the skin, so as to make it have the appearance of a jaundice. The patient is also tortured with severe gripings. And from this symptom it is, that the disease has obtained its name, being derived from the Saxon word *schorbock*, or *schorluck*, which signifies tearings of the belly.

Besides unwholesome waters, medical writers attribute the disease partly to salted provisions and pulse ; which, as, they are of difficult concoction, furnish the body with gross and improper nutriment. But they seem not to have sufficiently attended to a more universal cause, I mean bad air, which taken into the lungs is very prejudicial. This is particularly manifest in long voyages, in which the sailors are most severely afflicted with this distemper. Whereof we have a remarkable and moving account, in the history of Lord Anson's voyage to the South seas ; in which that great commander lost near a third part of his men by this cruel enemy ; and the calamity rose to such a high pitch, that the callus of broken bones, which had been completely formed for a long time, was found dissolved, and the fracture seemed as if it had never been consolidated *. Wherefore, in these cases, there certainly must be a high degree of corruption of the bodily humours, and even a degree of putrefaction : and the blood becomes so foul a mixture, that whence soever it be drawn, it has no-

* See Anson's voyage round the world. Lond. 1748.
thing

thing of its natural red colour, but resembles a dark, muddy puddle. Now, as to the manner in which the causes above mentioned corrupt and putrefy the humours, it will be easily found by those who are well acquainted with the properties and laws of motion in the animal machine : which I need not dwell on in this place, because I have pretty amply treated of them in a tract lately published, in which I demonstrated the usefulness of Mr Sutton's machine for extracting foul air out of ships, and other close places *.

With regard to the cure, it is much easier to prevent the scurvy than to remove it ; for when it has once taken root in the body, it is very difficult to drive it out by medicines. Now, its best remedy is good wholesome air, and proper diet. Wherefore, as soon as a person is taken ill, if he be at sea, he ought to alter his situation as soon as possible, and get on shore, to breathe the land-air ; but if on land, he should go into the country for the benefit of purer, open air. And in both cases, what flesh he eats should be fresh and tender ; but the greatest part of his food ought to be vegetables, both such as abound in a volatile salt, as scurvy-grass, cresses, brook-lime, and the like ; and those which are of a cooling nature, as sorrel, endive, lettuce, purslain, and others of this kind. And it will often be beneficial to eat all these, or some of each sort promiscuously together. But the greatest service may be expected from subacid fruits, as lemons, oranges, and

* Discourse on the scurvy, annexed to Sutton's historical account of a new method for extracting the foul air out of ships, &c. See vol. 2.

pomegranates, eaten frequently, upon account of their cooling and subastringent quality.

But I recommend to the reader the perusal of the above-mentioned voyage, which is written in a clear and elegant style, and, besides various interesting incidents, which must give pleasure to all orders of men, contains many things proper for physicians to know. Nor will he perhaps repent his trouble, in turning over what I wrote on this disease in the tract wherein I explained the usefulness of Mr Sutton's machine. There he will find a remarkable case of a Dutch sailor, on board one of the Greenland ships, who was so wasted and disabled by the scurvy, that he was put on shore in Greenland, and abandoned to his fate: and yet by feeding on scurvy-grass (or rather grazing on it; for he had lost the use of his limbs, and crawled about on his hands and knees) he was perfectly cured, and was found the ensuing season on the island, and brought home in health and vigour.

But it is time to close this chapter; which I do, by recommending Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, taken in cold water at proper intervals, and sometimes the styptic tincture, taken in the same manner, as very good medicines for checking hæmorrhages, which are not uncommon in this disease.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the hypochondriacal disease.

THE hypochondriacal disease is an indisposition of the whole body, and not of any particular part;

part; and yet the abdominal viscera, viz. the stomach and intestines, the liver, spleen, pancreas, and mesentery, are chiefly affected in it, according to the peculiar nature of each of them. The stomach is disordered with frequent ructus and flatulencies, the signs of crudities. The liver is swelled with thick, viscid bile, obstructing its ducts. When the spleen is affected, the function of which seems to be, to convey a very fluid blood through its arteries, partly into its own cells, and partly into the splenic vein, for the uses of the liver; this blood grows so thick as almost to stagnate in that vein, whereby this soft organ is tumefied and distended. If the pancreas be affected, the glands, which secrete the pancreatic juice, grow schirrous in some degree, and perform their office too sparingly: hence the bile which mixes with it in the intestines, is not sufficiently diluted; and the chyle being too thick passes with difficulty through the lacteals, and in some measure stagnates in its passage. When the omentum is disordered in this disease, the thin subtile oil, which is collected in its cellules, in order to be conveyed to the liver, and there to be mixed with the blood brought thither from the spleen, passes in lesser quantities than usual; whereby the blood in the vena portarum is not rendered thin and fluid enough. In fine, the consequence of the mesentery being affected, is, that through the obstruction of its glands, and subsequent deficiency of the lymph, which they ought to secrete for the dilution of the chyle, this liquor becomes too thick, and less proper for nutrition. Hence, it manifestly appears, that in this disease the blood and humours grow thick and sluggish, and are rendered
unfit

unfit for their respective motions; and the uses of life.

This disease, so various in appearance, is chiefly owing to two causes, rest of body, and agitations of mind: by the former, the humours are rendered too sluggish in their motions; and by the latter, the blood at one time almost stagnates, and at another, is driven on with excessive vehemence; and health must suffer in both cases.

This theory plainly points out the cure, which consists in purging off and correcting the humours. Yet the disease does not require strong cathartics; it is much safer to trust to the milder sort, such especially as attenuate the humours, and work by stool and urine at the same time. Of this kind are the deobstruent pills, aloetics, blended with saponaceous medicines, rhubarb, Glauber's salt, and the like.

The lentor and thickness of the humours are most conveniently removed by chalybeates, bitters, and aromatics, especially in tinctures. And natural chalybeate waters are the most efficacious of all steel medicines.

In fine, all sorts of bodily exercise are necessary; and in particular, it will be of great service to play at bowls or tennis, to toss the arms briskly to and fro with lead weights grasped in the hands; but nothing is better than riding daily on horseback.

I finish with a short story which may seem ridiculous, but is true, and shews the whimsicalness, if I may use the expression, of this disease. A certain fellow of a college, by too much indulging a sedentary life, was so severely afflicted with this disorder, that he was at length obliged to take to his bed; and

and his hypochondriacism gradually rose to that pitch, that he declared himself at the point of death. In that fit, he ordered his passing knell to be rung in a church not far from his chambers; which was accordingly done; but in so bungling a manner in his opinion, (for he had been a famous ringer in his younger days), that in a violent passion he jumped out of bed, ran to the church, chid the sexton, and told him he would shew him the true way of ringing. Whereupon he grasped the rope, and fell to work with such vehemence, that he soon wrought himself into a muck sweat; then returned to bed in order to die contented. But he was disappointed, for the exercise restored him to life and health. Thus, as Hippocrates formerly observed *, contraries are the remedies of contraries.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the affections of the mind.

THE affections of the mind, commonly called *passions*, when vehement and immoderate, may be justly ranked among diseases; because they disorder the body various ways. The fact is indisputable; but in order to account for the manner in which it is brought about, it is necessary to have a clear and distinct notion of the nature of the soul, and of the law of its union with the body; a point of knowledge, to which, in my opinion, we shall never attain in this life. For such is the condition of our existence, that though we have it in our power to exert the faculties

* Τα ἀντίδια τῶν ἀντίδια ἐστὶν ἰατρικόν. De flatibus, sect. iii.

of our mind and our bodily strength with surprising promptitude; yet we are grossly ignorant of the manner and principle of all our actions, the knowledge of which seems quite unnecessary for leading a good and happy life.

However, we can easily perceive the effects of the commotions of the mind on our corporeal frame; nor is it any wise difficult to discern the alterations which they occasion in the blood and humours. For some of them retard, others accelerate the motion of the circulating fluid; while others again act as checks and spurs alternately. Thus grief and fear slacken its pace; anger, indignation, and intemperate lust, drive it on at full gallop; and a combination of these and the like commotions produces precipitate and sudden vicissitudes of slowness and quickness. And it may not be amiss to observe, that inordinate affections, dwelling long on the mind, frequently become tedious diseases according to their respective natures. So anxiety, despair, and grief cause melancholy; and anger ends in fury and madness. But the passions do not act with equal force on all individuals; their effect varies according to the diversity of constitutions both of mind and body; and even in the same individual, the disturbances which they raise, are different at different times. So thoroughly incomprehensible is the construction of our fabric.

But there is another very wonderful circumstance, which I do not find recorded by any other medical writer but Aretæus *. For it is not only true, as he observes, that the affections of the mind bring on bodily diseases; but these diseases likewise in their turn

* *De causis et signis diuturnorum morborum*, lib. ii. c. 1.

engender passions, and such sometimes as seem quite contrary to the nature of the disease. And this he exemplifies in a dropfy, which, though it be a most pernicious disease, yet inspires the sick with courage and patience; not from any alacrity, or good hopes, as happens to those who are in prosperity, but from the very nature of the disease. A fact, says he, which we can only admire, without being able to discover its cause.

But all those things are performed by the intervention of the animal spirits, which make that great engine of the blood's motion, the heart, contract with lesser or greater force. Wherefore the pulse discovers those alterations even in their very beginning.

But before I come to the medical treatment of the disorders of the mind, it may not be improper to take notice, that the omnipotent Creator has given us these natural commotions for very wise ends; which seem to be, that thereby we may be urged with a kind of impetuosity to shun evil, and embrace good. Wherefore the passions are not bad in themselves; it is their excess that becomes vitious, when they rise to such an extravagant pitch as not to be governed by the dictates of reason.

Now, to assuage these swelling surges of the soul is the business of philosophy. But, alas! in this point all the precepts of the very Stoics commonly prove ineffectual; for the followers of this sect frequently speak mighty things, but live not up to their doctrine;

Naturam expellas furca licet, usque recurret.

Nature expell'd by force resumes her course.

However, we ought to use our best endeavours; for the more difficult the conflict, the more glorious will be the victory. It will possibly be said by some, that a physician should confine himself to the cure of bodily distempers, and leave these moral points to be controverted and settled by philosophers. Now, whatever force this advice may have in other cases, this before us seems to me of such moment, that I beg to be indulged in the liberty I take, of interspersing this medical work with some few incentives to virtue, which I have learned in their schools.

First, then, we all have a natural propensity to pleasures; but these are of two very different sorts, the sensual and the mental. Sensual pleasures ingross the greatest part of mankind; while those few only, *quos æquus amavit Jupiter*, are taken with the beauties of the mental. And the reason why so many run after pleasures of the first sort seems to be; because they hardly ever allow themselves an opportunity of tasting the sweets of an upright conscience, or of feeling that joy, which arises to a good man from the moderation of his irregular desires; and being entirely devoted to the gratification of their sensual appetites, they never give the least attention to the real charms of virtue. Wherefore whosoever desires to enjoy this solid happiness, ought to inure himself by degrees to the love of virtue, and ever carefully to avoid adding fuel to the fire of his passions.

Apposite to these sentiments is that saying, which Cicero puts into the mouth of Cato, as by him received from the great Archytas of Tarentum; that nature never afflicted mankind with a more capital plague, than bodily pleasure; the eager desires of which

which spur on to enjoyment with ungovernable rashness *. And the rest of what that great philosopher has written on this subject, must delight the mind of every wise man in the perusal. Wherefore, virtue's exclamation in Silius Italicus, is very just :

*Quippe nec ira deum tantum, nec tela, nec hostes;
Quantum sola nocet, animis illapsa voluptas* †.

Pleasure, by gliding on the minds of men,
More mischiefs hast thou wrought than hostile arms,
Than wrath of gods.

But as the due government of the passions strengthens the mind, so temperance in diet renders the body less exposed to these turbulent motions. And this rule holds good, not only in those who are naturally of a hot constitution, but even in those who curb their appetites; because it keeps them in a state of tranquillity.

And this is the way in general, to resist these evils, or at least to diminish their effects. But when they have taken deep root in the body, each of them requires its own proper remedies. In those commotions which check the course of the vital humours, spurs are necessary; but curbs, when they gallop too fast. The strong-smelling gums, castor, volatile salts, and spirits extracted from animals, and things of this kind, are very convenient stimuli. Blood-letting, keeping the body open, nitre, and all other coolers restrain the impetuosity of the blood. But it is of the utmost consequence to frequent the company, and follow the advice of persons of fortitude

* De senectute, cap. xii.
ver. 94.

† Punicorum, lib. xv.

and wisdom ; for in every stage and state of life great is the power of example, whereby we insensibly learn to give ear to reason, and govern our passions ; which, unless brought into entire subjection, will become our tyrants.

But as for those who would have us to be entirely devoid of passions, and to suppress all the affections of the mind, as if they were so many evils ; they certainly have a wrong notion of the wisdom and goodness of the almighty Creator, who has inserted, and, as it were, interwoven them into our frame for excellent purposes ; for they are not only beneficial to individuals upon many occasions, as I have already said ; but even necessary for keeping up society and connections between mankind.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the diseases of women.

ON the diseases of women there seems to be the less necessity of saying much, because a number of authors have taken vast pains in their description and cure. Yet, to avoid the censure of neglecting that lovely sex, I will briefly touch on a few points relating to their ailments ; beginning by those which are often the consequences of a single life. Of these the most frequent is

SECTION I.

The suppression of the menstrual discharges.

THE common cause of the stoppage of the menstrual discharges is the blood's lensor; whereby this fluid becomes incapable of forcing the sphincters of the ducts, destined by nature for this evacuation. For it is not from the bursted arteries of the uterus, which is the common opinion, that the blood issues every month, but from vessels peculiarly appropriated to this office. And this lensor, or thickness of the blood, changes the lively colour of the face into a greenish, pale, and wan complexion.

The proper medicines in this distemper are those which are capable of increasing the blood's circulation, and attenuating the viscid humours; and such are all bitters, joined with aromatics, as also many preparations of steel. But to these ought to be premised blood-letting, and cathartics, blended with calomel. The tinctura sacra is also an excellent medicine.

But of all the most powerful emmenagogues, I have found so singular a virtue in black hellebore, that I hardly remember it ever failed answering my expectations. My way of ordering it is, a tea-spoonful of tincture of black hellebore in a glass of warm water, to be taken twice a-day. And I have observed this remarkable circumstance; that whenever, either from a bad conformation of the parts, or any other cause, this medicine had not the desired effect, the blood was forced out through some other passages;

passages ; which is a manifest proof of the great power of this medicine in spurring the blood forward.

SECTION II.

The excess of the menstrual discharges.

BUT likewise the menstrual discharges frequently run to excess. In that case, the flux is to be restrained : which, after letting blood, is effected both by those medicines which condense and inspissate the blood, and by those which allay its heat. Of the first sort, the principal are such as participate of vitriol or alum ; especially the tincture of roses ; or a powder composed of alum three parts, and dragon's blood one part, melted together. But the heat of the blood, and its consequence, the flux, is more powerfully checked by the Peruvian bark, than by any other medicines whatsoever.

SECTION III.

The Fluor Albus.

THE fluor albus is a discharge of a whitish, gleety matter by the natural parts of the sex. This humour issues sometimes from the vessels of the uterus, and sometimes from the glands of the vagina. In the former case, this discharge is suppressed during the time of the menstrual courses ; in the latter, it subsists with them, and continues even in the time of pregnancy.

In both species of the disease, the principal intention ought to be directed towards mending the habit of body, from some fault in which they derive their origin :

origin : but when the seat of the distemper is in the vagina, it will moreover require topical applications.

Wherefore, generally speaking, it will be proper to begin the cure by giving a vomit, especially with ipecacoanha wine. Frequent purging is indicated, chiefly with rhubarb ; which may be taken either in substance, with the addition of aromatics, and, in some cases, of a little calomel now and then ; or in the tincture of rhubarb in wine. And the laxity of the fibres requires astringents, particularly such as have steel in their composition.

As to external or topical remedies, which, I have said, are necessary, when the vagina is the seat of the disease ; we ought carefully to avoid applying all such as are powerful repellers of the peccant humour : for those only are serviceable, which deterge, and heal the little ulcers of that membrane. For my part, I have often, with great success, ordered the patient to inject a small quantity of Bates's aqua aluminosa, or of the camphorated vitriolic water, with a little Egyptian honey added to either, into the vagina through a proper syringe, at repeated times. And it will be of some service to fumigate the vagina now and then with a powder made of equal parts of frankincense, mastich, amber, and cinnabar of antimony, thrown on burning coals.

SECTION IV.

The hysterical disease.

THERE is no disease so vexatious to women as that called *hysterical*. It is common to maids, wives, and widows ; and although it may not be attended

tended with great danger, yet it is frequently very terrifying: and moreover, it sometimes deprives them of their senses as effectually, as if they had been seized with an epileptic fit.

When a woman has fallen into a hysterical fit, blood-letting will be of use, if she has strength to bear it; if not, cupping-glasses are to be applied to her groins or hips. But if she continues long in it, it will be proper to put the snuff of a candle, or some other thing of a fœtid smell, to her nostrils, in order to rouse her. In the mean time, her thighs and legs ought to be rubbed.

When she is recovered from the fit, proper means must be used to prevent a relapse. If she be liable to obstructions, and not regular, the menstrual discharges are to be promoted. The strong-smelling gums and steel medicines are very serviceable: and it is beneficial to use exercise. But the disturbances of the mind generally require proper remedies.

In fine, Hippocrates, after prescribing castor, and many other medicines, wisely says, that a woman's best remedy is to marry, and bear children*.

SECTION V.

Difficult birth.

HUMANITY prompts us to give what assistance we can, besides the manual operation, to the sex in hard labour. For although provident nature has taken such good care for the propagation of the human species, that the labour-pains are seldom attend-

* "Αγιστον δι' ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν τὴν δι' παθήσας καὶ ἐν γαστρὶ αἰδέσθαι. De morbis mulierum, lib. ii. sect. 19.

ed with much danger ; yet it sometimes happens, that the birth is very difficult and tedious. And this difficulty proceeds from many different causes, with which those who are truly skilful in the obstetrical art are not unacquainted, and therefore they manage accordingly. But there is one case, in which they are often at a loss what to do ; and that is, when the lying-in woman is long teased with false pains, resembling those of the colic. When this happens, it is proper to give a grain or two of opium ; whereby those pains, which rather hinder than promote the delivery, are appeased ; and then nature thus relieved does her work effectually. It is likewise of some moment in this case to know, that the opiate relaxes and opens the uterine parts, as it does all others that are in a state of constriction or tension.

C H A P. XX.

Of VENEREAL DISEASES.

THE venereal infection, that bitter scourge of unlawful embraces, would have proved the reproach of physicians, had not quicksilver been happily found to be its antidote.

The nature, history, and progress of the disease have been so amply and elegantly described by the learned Astruc *, that nothing more can be required on that head. But as to the manner in which this ponderous fluid operates in the body, I think I have clearly explained it in another place †, with some ne-

* De morbis venereis, Paris, 1740.

† Essays on

poisons, essay iv.

cessary cautions annexed. Wherefore the only thing now remaining is, to make a few remarks on a disorder or two, which are the consequences, either of the disease itself, or of a bad cure.

And first, that discharge of a mucous humour, commonly called a *gleet*, which sometimes succeeds a virulent gonorrhœa, is very troublesome and obstinate. It proceeds both from the vesiculæ seminales and the prostate gland, by the erosion of the orifices of their ducts from the acrimony of the morbid humour; and is most commonly the result of an ill-judged method of curing the gonorrhœa with violent cathartics, which destroy the natural tone of the fibres.

Nothing is more common among practitioners in this case, than to administer balsamics, with a view of strengthening the parts; but generally without success. It has been my practice for many years past to order the following tincture; and as I found it very efficacious, I have recommended it to a number of physicians and surgeons.

Take of rhubarb three drachms; of gum guaiacum, a drachm and a half; of shell-lake, a drachm; of cantharides bruised, two drachms; of cochineal, half a drachm: infuse these ingredients in a pint and half of rectified spirits of wine, and strain off.

Of this let the patient take from thirty to fifty drops (that is, as much as can be given without danger of bringing on a strangury) morning and night, in a glass of warm water.

A hectic fever is now and then the consequence of a long salivation. In this case a decoction of the woods

woods of guaiacum and sassafras, and the roots of china and farfaparilla, with a little liquorice, and coriander-seeds, is to be drank plentifully, mixed with milk. And the patient should continue this course, till he has recovered strength and flesh.

Lastly, it may not be amiss to admonish, that the most proper time for ordering a salivation is, when either pocky eruptions have for some time appeared on the body, or ulcers, especially in the mouth and throat; and the bones are not yet become carious. For when they are actually foul, there is reason to apprehend, that their lamellæ may be broke asunder by the ponderosity of the mercurial globules. Wherefore, it is safer to protract the cure by a more sparing use of this medicine, than to hurry it on by a contrary practice.

C H A P. XXI.

Of diseases which come upon, or are changed into others.

IT is of great moment, both for the benefit of the patient, and the honour of the physician, to know what diseases come upon, or are changed into others. Wherefore I will briefly mention some of these.

Authors indeed have raised great disputes on the causes of these changes: but they are certainly different according to the nature of the respective diseases. For sometimes the consent, and a certain affinity of the affected parts with others not yet affected, cause the disease to pass from the former to the latter.

More frequently the vicinity of the parts makes the evil to spread from one to another. But most commonly such is the nature of the disease, that it terminates in another, either by way of crisis, or through the foulness of the habit. Out of a number of examples, which I could produce, I shall select some few.

Through the consent of the head and stomach, when this is loaded with phlegm, that is seized with giddiness; and on the other hand, the repletion or other injury of the brain is attended with a sickness at stomach. Through a similar affinity between the liver and intestines, colic-pains are often succeeded by a jaundice; and a jaundice sometimes occasions a colic, by pouring sharp bile into the guts. And such is the connection of the uterus with many other parts, that Hippocrates pronounced this organ to be the cause of all diseases in women *. Now, these parts are chiefly the head, lungs, and stomach; and the instruments of this sympathy are the animal spirits, which, being hurried by the passions, either convey the disorders of the womb to the rest of the body, or communicate the distempers of the body to that organ.

The vicinity of the parts, which I have alleged as another cause of the succession of diseases, takes place chiefly in inflammations, by the translation of the humour to the adjacent part. Thus a pleurisy becomes a peripneumony; the iliac passion supervenes a strangury; the disorders of the kidneys spread to the loins; and the pains in the loins are communicated to the kidneys.

* De morbis mulierum, lib. ii.

In fine, the third cause which I have assigned for the supervention or transition of diseases, is the very nature of these diseases; which as it is various, so it produces its effect various ways. The gout sometimes turns into the colic, and the colic into the gout. Varicose swellings of the veins, supervening pains in the joints, indicate the distemper going off. An apoplexy is succeeded by a palsy; and this paralytic seizure of the nerves, whether of the whole body, or of some particular part, is the crisis of the apoplectic fit. But if from the paralytic limbs the disorder returns to the head, death is generally the physician. Difficulty of breathing, of long continuance, gives rise to a dropsey in the breast as well as in the belly. An anasarca affords great reason to apprehend an ascites: and melancholy of long standing is frequently succeeded by an epilepsy, which is hardly within the power of art to remove.

Hippocrates collected a great number of observations to this purpose, and upon them built the divine art of prognostic in diseases, to which I refer my readers. Wherefore I quit the subject with this admonition, that although the causes which I have enumerated, often exert their power singly; yet it commonly happens, that more than one of them concur in effecting those successions and transitions of diseases.

C O N -

CONCLUSION.

Of the regimen of life.

I Hope it will not be thought inconsistent with the scope of this treatise on the diseases of the human body, to subjoin, by way of conclusion, some short rules for the management of persons in health through the different stages of life. Although indeed this task seems to be rendered almost superfluous by the precepts delivered by Celsus *; which whosoever will observe, with due regard to the difference of climates, and manner of living now and in the time of that wise author, most certainly, to use his own words, will not in good health squander the resources of infirmities †.

For such is the natural constitution of the body of man, that it can easily bear some changes and irregularities without much injury: had it been otherwise, we should be almost constantly put out of order by every slight cause. This advantage arises from those wonderful communications of the inward parts, whereby, when one part is affected, another comes immediately to its relief. Thus, when the body is too full and overloaded, nature causes evacuations through some of the outlets. And for this reason it is, that diseases from inanition are generally more dangerous than from repletion; because we can more expeditiously diminish than increase the juices of the body. Upon the same account also, though tempe-

* Lib. i. cap. 1. 2. 3. † In secunda valetudine adversæ præsidia non consumet.

rance be beneficial to all men, the ancient physicians advised persons in good health, and their own masters, to indulge a little now and then, by eating and drinking more plentifully than usual. But of the two, intemperance in drinking is safer than in eating. And if a person has committed excess in the latter, cold water drank upon a full stomach will help digestion : to which it will be of service to add lemon-juice, or elixir of vitriol, if he has eaten high-seasoned things, rich sauces, &c. Then let him sit up for some little time, and afterwards sleep. But if a man happens to be obliged to fast, he ought to avoid all laborious work. From satiety it is not proper to pass directly to sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety : neither will it be safe to indulge absolute rest immediately after excessive labour, nor suddenly fall to hard work after long idleness. In a word, therefore, all changes in the way of living should be made by degrees.

It is also beneficial to vary the scenes of life ; to be sometimes in the country, sometimes in town ; to go to sea, to hunt, to be at rest now and then, but more frequently to use exercise : because inaction renders the body weak and listless, and labour strengthens it. But a mean is to be observed in all these things, and too much fatigue to be avoided ; for frequent and violent exercise overpowers the natural strength, and wastes the body ; but moderate exercise ought always to be used before meals. Now, of all kinds of exercise riding on horseback is the most convenient ; or, if the person be too weak to bear it, riding in a coach, or at least in a litter : next follow fencing, playing at ball, running, walking. But it

is

is one of the inconveniencies of old age, that there is seldom sufficient strength for using bodily exercise, though it be extremely requisite for health. Wherefore frictions with the flesh-brush are necessary at this time of life, which should be performed by the person himself, if possible; if not, by his servants.

Sleep is the sweet soother of cares, and restorer of strength, as it repairs and replaces the wastes that are made by the labours and exercises of the day. But excessive sleep has its inconveniencies; for it blunts the senses, and renders them less fit for the duties of life. The proper time for sleep is the night, when darkness and silence invite and bring it on: day-sleep is less refreshing. Which rule if it be proper for the multitude to observe, much more is the observance of it necessary for persons addicted to literary studies, whose minds and bodies are more susceptible of injuries.

The softer and milder kinds of aliment are proper for children, and for youths the stronger. Old people ought to lessen the quantity of their food, and increase that of their drink. But yet some allowance is to be made for custom, especially in the colder climates, like ours: for as in these the appetite is keener, so is the digestion better performed.

Physicians are agreed, that copulation,
When age adult and high-brac'd nerves invite,
Should neither be immoderately desir'd,
Nor dreaded to excess. The good old man
Is by his tame frigidity admonish'd,
Not to engage in the dull drudgery,
Mistaken for enchanting scenes of pleasure;

Left

Lest thus he snap his feeble thread of life,
 But what more base, more noxious to the body,
 Than by the power of fancy to excite
 Such lewd ideas of an absent object,
 As rouse the organs, form'd for nobler ends,
 To rush into th' embraces of a phantom,
 And do the deed of personal enjoyment !

In fine, this truth ought to be deeply imprinted on
 every mind, that this, and indeed all other,

Voluptates commendat rarior usus.

Pleasures are heighten'd by a sparing use.

For my part, after mature consideration, I am long
 since come to this way of thinking : That although
 pleasures, riches, power, and other things, which are
 called the gifts of fortune, seem to be dealt out to
 mankind with too much partiality ; yet, if we take
 in the whole compass of the matter, we shall find a
 greater degree of equality of those things which con-
 stitute real happiness, than is generally imagined.
 People of low condition, for the most part, enjoy the
 common advantages of life more commodiously than
 those of the highest rank. Wholesome food is acqui-
 red by moderate labour ; which likewise mends the
 appetite and digestion : hence sound sleep, uninter-
 rupted by gnawing cares, refreshes the wearied limbs ;
 a flock of healthy children fill the cottage ; the sons
 grow up robust, and execute the father's task, ma-
 king his hoary locks sit comfortable on him. How
 vastly inferior to these blessings are the vain delicacies
 of most persons of affluent fortunes, which are close-

ly attended with real evils ! In order to get down their food, their stomachs require high sauces, which heat and corrupt the blood, and render the body obnoxious to distempers : the debauches of the day disturb their rest by night : and in punishment for their vices, their sons, the great ornament and support of families, contract diseases in their mother's womb ; with which they are afflicted through the whole course of a languid life, which seldom reaches to old age. They are likewise frequently racked with anxieties for obtaining honours and splendid titles, so as to be despoiled of the comforts which they might reap from their plentiful possessions, by the vain desire of new acquisitions. Wherefore

— Horum

*Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum *.*

I always wish to be extremely poor
In wealth like this.

But there is one great inconvenience more attending high living, that, by over-loading the body, the faculties of the soul are clogged, and the passions set all on fire ; whereas, on the contrary, the slender and homely diet of the poor and laborious, neither oppresses the strength of body, nor supplies the vices with fuel. Therefore, unless prudence be a constant attendant on opulence,

Vivitur exiguo melius.

'Tis better living on a slender fortune.

• Horat. satir. i. ver. 78.

Nor

Nor is nature to be deemed an unjust stepmother, but a most provident and beneficent parent.

Upon the whole, it behoves a wise man in every stage of life,

—— *Servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi* *.

—— To hold the golden mean,
To keep the end in view, and follow nature.

But whosoever forms a right judgment of human nature, will certainly find, that as some men are vastly superior to others in the endowments of the mind, and yet, a sad reflection! even the best minds are blended with some degree of depravity; so the most healthy bodies are frequently afflicted with great infirmities: and these being the seeds of death, ought to put us in mind of the shortness of this life, and of the propriety of this expression of Lucretius:

Vitaque mancupio nulli datur, omnibus usu †;

None have a right to life, all to its use.

And likewise that there is no absurdity in this saying of Hippocrates:

Ὅλος ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γενετῆς νόσος ἐστίν †.

The whole man from his birth is a disease.

* Lucan, lib. ii. ver. 381.

† Lib. iii. ver. 984. † Epist. ad Damaget.

M E D I C A S A C R A .

P R E F A C E .

MY declining years having in a great measure released me from those medical fatigues, in which, for the public good, (at least as I hope), I have been employed about fifty years, I have determined to pass the short remains of life in such a sort of leisure, as may prove neither disagreeable to myself, nor useless to others. For good men are of opinion, that we must give an account even of our idle hours, and therefore thought it necessary, that they should be always well spent.

Having from my earliest childhood entertained a strong passion for learning, after I had chosen the art of medicine for my profession, I still never intermitted my literary studies; to which I had recourse from time to time, as to refreshments strengthening me in my daily labours, and charming my cares. Thus, among other subjects, I frequently read the holy scriptures, as becomes a Christian; and next to those things which regard eternal life, and the doctrine of morality, I usually gave particular attention to the histories of diseases, and the various ailments therein recorded; comparing those with what I had learned either from medical writers or my own experience. And this I did the more willingly, because I had remarked that divines, through an unacquaintance with medicinal knowledge, frequently differed widely in their sentiments; especially on the subject of demoniacs cured by the power of our Saviour Jesus Christ. For it is the opinion of many, that these were really possessed

possessed with devils, and that his divine virtue shone forth in nothing more conspicuous than in expelling them. I am very far from having the least intention to undermine the foundations of the Christian doctrine, or to endeavour, by a perverse interpretation of the sacred oracles, to despoil the Son of God of his divinity, which he has demonstrated by so many and great works performed contrary to the laws of nature. Truth stands no more in need of the patronage of error, than does a natural good complexion of paint. And it is certain, that the opinion which has been prevalent for many ages, of the power granted to devils, of torturing human bodies and minds, has been several ways made subservient to the subtle designs of crafty men, to the very great detriment and shame of the Christian religion.

What sensible man can avoid justly deriding those solemn ceremonies, practised by the Roman priests, in exorcising, as they are fond of terming it, *dæmoniacks*; while proper persons (hired and) taught to counterfeit certain gestures and fits of fury, such as are believed to be caused by evil spirits, pretend that they are freed from devils, and restored to their senses by holy water, and certain prayers, as by enchantment? But these juggling tricks, how grossly soever they may impose on the eyes and minds of the ignorant multitude, not only scandalize, but also do a real injury to men of greater penetration. For such, seeing into the cheat, often rush headlong into impiety; and viewing all sacred things in the same light, after they have learned

*Religionibus atque minis obistere vatum **;

* Lucret. lib. i. ver. 110.

they

they advance farther, and, by an abominable effort, endeavour thoroughly to root out of their minds all sense and fear of the supreme Deity. In which proceeding they act as if a person doubted of the existence of the Indies, because travellers relate many falsehoods and fictions concerning them. Hence it comes to pass, that, in countries too much given up to superstition, very many atheists are to be met with even among the learned, whom their learning and knowledge ought to secure from these errors. Therefore to be free from this folly, is the principal part of wisdom; next to which, is not to corrupt truth with fictitious opinions.

And indeed it is frequently to me a matter of wonder, why our spiritual guides so strenuously insist on exhibiting devils on the stage, in order to make the divinity of Christ triumph over these infernal enemies. Is Christ's divine power less manifested by the cure of the most grievous diseases, performed in an instant at his command, than by the expulsion of evil spirits out of the bodies of men? Certainly all the wonderful things done by him for the good of mankind, such as restoring sight to the blind, firmness and flexibility to relaxed or contracted nerves, calling the dead to life, changing the properties of the elements, and others of the same kind, are testimonies of the omnipotence of the Creator of the world, and demonstrate the presence of God; who alone commands all nature, and at his pleasure changes and inverts the order of things established by himself. Wherefore it cannot be doubted, that he who has performed these things, had the devils subject to him, that they might not obstruct his gracious resolution of revealing the will

will of his Father to men, and correcting their depraved morals.

But to resume the subject of *damoniacs*, the opinion which I propose in this treatise, is not purely my own, but also of several other persons, before me, eminent for piety and learning. And indeed among our own countrymen, it was in the last century defended in an excellent dissertation, by that treasure of sacred knowledge, the Reverend Joseph Mead. Wherefore, as I have the honour to be of the same family with him, and am the son of Matthew Mead, a very able divine, I always thought I might lay some claim to these studies, by a kind of hereditary right.

I am not insensible of the difficulty of removing vulgar errors, especially those which relate to religion. For every body knows the power of education, in imprinting on the mind notions which are hard to be effaced even in adult age. Children in the dark fear ghosts and hobgoblins; and hence often quake with the same fear through the whole course of their lives. Why then do we admire, if we can hardly unlearn, and clear our minds of some false notions, even when we are advancing to old age? Nor will this be deemed indeed a matter of little importance by him, who considers the serious evils, into which mankind are often led, by things that to some may appear trifling, as being nothing more than bugbears of children and women. My soul is seized with horror on recollecting, how many millions of innocent persons have been condemned to the flames in various nations, since the birth of Christ, upon the bare suspicion of witchcraft: while the very judges were perhaps either blinded by vain prejudices, or dreaded the incensed

incensed populace, if they acquitted those whom the mob had previously adjudged guilty. Who would believe that any man in his right senses could boast, as a matter of merit, that he had capitally condemned about nine hundred persons for witchcraft, in the space of fifteen years, in the sole duchy of Lorraine *? And yet from many histories, which he relates of those who suffered, it manifestly appears, that every individual of these criminals had no compacts with devils, as they themselves imagined, but were really mad, so as openly to confess that they had done such feats as are impossible in the nature of things. But so it happens, that error generally begets superstition, and superstition cruelty. Wherefore I most heartily rejoice, that I have lived to see all our laws relating to witchcraft entirely abolished: whereas foreign states still retain this barbarous cruelty, and with various degrees of obstinacy in proportion to their ignorance of natural causes. And it is but too true, that the doctrine of dæmons is so understood by the vulgar, as if the devil was to be esteemed a sort of deity; or at least, that, laying the fear of him aside, no divine worship can well subsist; although the apostle has expressly said, *For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil* †.

And here it may not be improper, once for all, to inform the reader, that I have generally made use of Sebastian Castalio's version of the Bible, because, upon collating it in many places, I found it to be not only excellent Latin, but also very accurate, and particularly well adapted to the sense and meaning of the words in the Hebrew and Greek.

* See Nic. Remigii dæmonolatreia. † 1 John iii. 8.

Nor can I refrain from declaring, that I have not writ these essays for the profane or vulgar ; but for those only who are well versed, or at least initiated in theological or medical studies : and for this reason I chose to publish it in Latin ; which language has for many ages past been made use of by learned men, in order to communicate to each other, whatsoever might seem to them either new, or expressed in a different manner from the common notions. Wherefore, if any person should intend to publish an English version of this book, I give him this timely notice, that he will do it, not only against my will ; but likewise in direct opposition to that equitable law, whereby every man is allowed to dispose of his own property according to his pleasure *.

But to bring this preface to a conclusion ; it is manifest that the Christian religion requires of all its members in a most especial manner, to practise every act of humanity and benevolence towards each other. Wherefore the utmost care ought to be taken, that this beneficent disposition of mind be not corrupted by any means whatsoever : and nothing contributes more towards bringing on this corruption, than opinions derogatory from the divine goodness. Upon this account, as such is the misfortune of our times, that it is not only allowed, but even by many deemed a commendable action, to oppugn, and by every

* This declaration seems to have been intended only to prevent any surreptitious translation of this performance from appearing, seeing most of the works of our learned author have heretofore been greatly disgraced by attempts of that kind. Nevertheless the public may be assured, that Dr Mead not only approved, but inspected what is now offered to them.

method to invalidate, the doctrine and authority of the Christian religion ; no interpretations of the histories of miracles ought to be looked upon as out of season, provided they appear neither improbable, nor repugnant to the nature of the facts related.

In fine, it was not my intention to treat of every disease mentioned in holy writ ; but to confine myself more particularly to those, the nature of which is generally but little known, or at least to such as I had some peculiar medicine for, or method of cure, to offer to the public ; and to perform this task, in the same order in which they occur in those sacred writings : excepting only Job's disease, to which I have given the first place, on account of the great antiquity of that book. The Saviour of the world, in order to make his divine power manifest to mankind, cured many other diseases, both of the body and mind, besides those which I have mentioned in this work : the nature and causes of all which diseases whosoever would intend to inquire into, must of necessity compile a body of physic, which was not my present design. But if Providence protract my life, I am not without hopes of laying more of my thoughts on this subject before the public, for the honour which I bear to my profession, unless

Frigidus obliterit circum præcordia sanguis.

In the mean time, whatever be the fate of these essays with my readers, I shall rest satisfied from a consciousness of the rectitude of my intention, in having thus employed some of my hours of leisure.

A COMMENTARY on the DISEASES mentioned in SCRIPTURE.

CHAPTER I.

The Disease of JOB.

JOB's disease is rendered remarkable by some uncommon circumstances and consequences; such as the dignity of the man, the sudden change of his condition, his extraordinary adversity, his incredible patience under them, his restoration to a much happier state than he had ever before enjoyed, and lastly, the singular nature of the illness with which he was seized.

His habitation was in the land of Uz, which, according to the learned Frederick Spanheim *, was situated in the northern part of Arabia Deserta, towards the Euphrates and Mesopotamia. He was a very illustrious man, the most opulent of all the Orientals, very happy in sons and daughters, of a most upright life and exemplary piety. Now, it is related, that God, in order to try his integrity and constancy, permitted Satan to afflict him by all means which he could devise, except the taking away of his life. "In pursuance of this permission, Satan brought the most dreadful calamities on him: for all his oxen and asses were driven away by the Sabeans; his sheep and servants were consumed by fire from heaven;

* Hist. Jobi, cap. iv.

“his camels were carried off; his sons and daughters were crushed to death by the falling in of the house upon them in a violent storm of wind; and soon after he himself was afflicted with scabs and foul ulcers all over his body; so that he sat down among the ashes, and scraped himself with a potsherd.” Thus from a very rich man he became extremely poor, and from the height of prosperity he sunk into the depth of misery. And yet all these evils did not give the least shock to his firmness of mind, nor to his piety towards God *: wherefore the Lord, moved by his prayers, put an end to all his calamities; gave him twice as much wealth as he had lost, and made him more prosperous than he had ever been before †.

Now, the book of Job may justly be esteemed the most ancient of all books, of which we have any certain account: for some are of opinion that it was written in the times of the patriarchs; many others, that it was composed about the days of Moses, and even by Moses himself; and there are but few who think it posterior to him ‡. For my part, I embrace the learned Lightfoot's opinion, that it was composed by Elihu, one of Job's companions, chiefly because he therein speaks of himself as of the writer of this history ||; and if so, it will appear to be older than the days of Moses. However this be, it is most certain that this book carries with it manifest tokens of very great antiquity; the most material of which

* See Job chap. i. and ii.

† Ibid. chap. xlii.

‡ See Spanheim's learned dissertation on this subject in the book above quoted, chap. viii. and ix.

|| His works, tom. i. p. 24.

seem to be these. In it there is not the least mention made of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, of Moses, or the Mosaic law. After the manner of the patriarchs, Job, as the head of his family, offered sacrifices in his own private house, for the sins of his children *. When he declares his integrity, he scarcely mentions any other idolatry, but that most ancient one, the worship of the sun and moon †, which we know to be very old, and to have first obtained among the neighbouring Chaldeans and Phœnicians. In fine, his own age protracted far beyond the life of man in Moses's time, is a proof of its antiquity, for he lived a hundred and forty years after an end had been put to his calamities; so that it is reasonable to believe that he lived above two hundred years in all. For that he was aged when his misfortunes crowded on him, may be hence inferred, that, although his three friends are styled old men ‡, yet, in his disputes with them, he does not seem to honour them for their age, as Elihu does. To avoid prolixity, I join with Spanheim in opinion, that Job's time coincides with the bondage of the children of Israel in Egypt, so as to be neither posterior to their quitting that country, nor anterior to their entering it.

But there subsists a dispute of a different nature between very grave authors, and that is, whether this narrative be a fable or a true history: if I were allowed to interpose my opinion, I would say, that it is not a parable invented by *ὑποφάνσις*, but a dramatic poem composed upon a true history; and per-

* Job chap. i. ver. 5.

† Ibid. chap. xxxi. ver.

26. 27.

‡ Job chap. xxxii. ver. 6.

haps with this design, that, from the example of this illustrious and upright, yet afflicted and most miserable man, the people of Israel might learn to bear with patience, all those evils and hardships, which they were daily suffering in their Egyptian captivity. That this book is metrical, as well as David's Psalms, the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song, is generally allowed: and the persons of the drama are God, Satan, Job, and his wife, his three friends, and Elihu. Wherefore it is, says Grotius, a real fact, but poetically handled *. Poetry was certainly a very ancient manner of writing, and poets were wont to embellish true histories in their own way, as we see in the most ancient among the Greeks and Romans. And among the Hebrews likewise, long after the time above mentioned, Ezekiel comprised the history of the departure out of Egypt in a dramatic poem, upon which account he is called, by Clemens Alexandrinus, the poet of Judaic tragedies †. Nor indeed, in my opinion, can there be found, in this kind of writing, any thing more admirable, and better adapted to move the passions than this piece; whether we regard the sublimity and elegance of style, the description of natural things, or, in fine, the propriety of the characters ascribed to all the persons concerned in it; all which circumstances are of the greatest moment in a dramatic performance.

*Quo propius stes,
Te capiet magis.*

* Est ergo res vere gesta, sed poetice tractata. *In locum.*
† O τὰν Ἰουδαίων τραγῳδίων ποιητήν. Stromat. book i.
p. 414. of the Oxford edit. 1715.

— The

— The nearer you behold,
The more it strikes you.

Before I close this chapter, it may not be improper to offer my conjecture concerning the disease of this illustrious man. But previous to this, it is proper to remark, that it is not Job himself or his friends, but the author of the book that attributes his calamities to Satan; for this author's intention seems to be, to shew, by a striking example, that the world is governed by the providence of almighty God; and as the holy angels, whose ministry God makes use of in distributing his bountiful gifts, punctually execute all his commands; so Satan himself with his agents are under the power of God, and cannot inflict any evils on mankind without the divine permission. Thus, when the sons of God (angels) came and presented themselves before the Lord, it is said that Satan came also among them. Now, the word *astare*, to present one's self, as Moses Maimonides * observes, signifies to be prepared to receive Jehovah's commands; but Satan came of his own accord, and mixed with them, without any summons.

Now as to the disease, it is plain that it was cuticular; and it is as certain that the bodies of the Hebrews were very liable to foul ulcers of the skin from time immemorial; upon which account it is that learned men are of opinion that they were forbid the eating of swine's flesh (which, as it affords a gross nourishment, and not easily perspirable, is very improper food in such constitutions); wherefore by how much hotter the countries were which they inhabited, such

* More Nevochim, part. iii. chap. xxii.

as are the deserts of Arabia, the more severely these disorders raged. And authors of other nations, who despised and envied the Jews, say that it was upon this account that they were driven out of Egypt; lest the leprosy, a disease common among them, should spread over the country *. But there is another much worse disease, so frequent in Egypt, that it is said to be endemial there †, though it may also be engendered in this hot country, I mean the elephantiasis. Perhaps it was this, which is nearly of the same nature with the leprosy, that had affected the body of our righteous man: but on this subject we shall treat more largely in the subsequent chapter.

C H A P. II.

The L E P R O S Y.

A Most severe disease, to which the bodies of the Jews were very subject, was the leprosy. Its signs recorded in the holy scriptures are chiefly these. Pimples arose in the skin; the hair was turned white; the plague (or sore) in sight was deeper than the skin, when the disease had been of long standing; a white tumour appeared in the skin, in which there was quick flesh; the foul eruptions gained ground daily, and at length covered the whole surface of the body. And the evil is said to infect, not only the human body, but also the cloaths and garments, nay (what

* Justin. hist. lib. xxxvi. c. 2. & Tacit. hist. lib. v. ab initio. † Lucret. lib. vi. ver. 1112.

*Est elephas morbus, qui propter flumina Nili,
Gignitur Aegypto in media.*

may seem strange) utensils made of skins or furs, and even the very walls of the houses. Wherefore there are precepts laid down for cleansing these also, as well as the lepers.

Medical authors are of different opinions concerning the contagion of this disease. And whereas neither the Arabian nor Greek physicians, who have treated largely of the leprosy, have given the least hint of this extraordinary force of it, whereby it may infect cloaths and walls of houses; the Rabbin doctors dispute, whether that which seized the Jews, was not entirely different from the common leprosy; and they all affirm, that there never appeared in the world, a leprosy of cloaths and houses, except only in Judea, and among the sole people of Israel.

For my part, I shall now freely propose what I think most probable on the subject. One kind of contagion is more subtiler than another; for there is a sort which is taken into the body by the very breath; such as I have elsewhere said to exist in the plague, small-pox, and other malignant fevers. But there is another sort, which infects by contact alone; either internal, as the venom of the venereal disease; or external, as that of the itch, which is conveyed into the body by rubbing against cloaths, whether woollen or linen. Wherefore the leprosy, which is a species of the itch, may pass into a sound man in this last manner; perhaps also by cohabitation; as Fracastorius has observed, that a consumption is contagious, and is contracted by living with a phthisical person, by the gliding of the corrupted and putrefied juices of the sick into the lungs of the sound man *. And Are-

* De morbis contagiosis, lib. ii. cap. ix.

taeus is of the same opinion with regard to the elephantiasis, a disease nearly allied to the leprosy: for he gives this caution, "That it is not less dangerous to converse and live with persons affected with this distemper, than with those infected with the plague; because the contagion is communicated by the inspired air *."

But here occurs a considerable difficulty. For Moses says, "If in the leprosy there be observed a white tumour in the skin, and it have turned the hair white in it, and there be quick flesh within the tumour; it is an old leprosy in the skin of his flesh. But if the leprosy spread broad in the skin, and cover the whole skin of the diseased from his head even to his feet, the person shall be pronounced clean †." But the difficulty contained in this passage will vanish, if we suppose, as it manifestly appears to me, that it points out two different species of the disease; the one in which the eroded skin was ulcerated, so that the quick flesh appeared underneath; the other, which spread on the surface of the skin only in the form of rough scales. And from this difference it happened, that the former species was, and the latter was not, contagious. For these scales, being dry and light like bran, do not penetrate into the skin; whereas the purulent matter issuing from the ulcers infects the surface of the body. But concerning the differences of cuticular diseases, I heartily recommend to the reader's perusal, what Johannes Manardus, equally valuable for his medical knowledge,

* De causis diuturnorum morborum, & de curationibus eorundem, lib. ii. cap. xiii. † Levit. chap. xiii. ver. 10. &c.

and the purity of his Latin, has written upon the subject*.

There is no time in which this disease was not known; but it was always more severe in Syria and Egypt, as they are hotter countries, than in Greece and other parts of Europe; and it is even at this day frequent in those regions. For I have been assured by travellers, that there are two hospitals for the leprous alone in Damascus. And there is a fountain at Edeffa, in which great numbers of people affected with this cuticular foulness wash daily, as was the ancient custom.

Moreover, we read the principal signs which occur in the description of the Mosaic leprosy, excepting only the infection of the cloaths and houses (of which by and by), recorded by the Greek physicians. Hippocrates calls himself the λεύκη or white leprosy, Φοινική νόσος, the Phœnician disease †. For that the word Φοινική ought to be read Φοινική, appears manifestly from Galen in his *Explicatio linguarum Hippocratis*; where he says that Φοινική νόσος is a disease which is frequent in Phœnicia and other eastern regions ‡. In the foregoing chapter I said that the leprosy (*leuce*) and the elephantiasis were diseases of great affinity ||: in confirmation of which notion the same Galen observes, that the one sometimes changes into the other +. Now, these two distempers are no where better described than by Celsus, who lived about the time of Augustus Cæsar, and having collected the

* Epist. medicinal. lib. vii. epist. ii. † Prorrhetic. lib. ii. sub finem.

† Ἡ κατὰ φοινικην, ἢ κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα ἀνατολικά μέρη πλεονάζουσα. || Pag. 160.

+ De simpl. medicam. facult. lib. xi.

works of the principal Greek writers in physick and surgery, digested them into order, and turned them into elegant Latin with great judgment. Thus he describes the leprous diseases. "There are three species of the vitiligo. It is named *ἄλφος*, when it is of a white colour, with some degree of roughness, and is not continuous, but appears as if some little drops were dispersed here and there: sometimes it spreads wider, but with certain intermissions or discontinuities. The *μέλας* differs from this in colour, because it is black, and like a shadow, but in other circumstances they agree. The *λευκή* has some similitude with the *ἄλφος*, but it has more of the white, and runs in deeper: and in it the hairs are white, and like down. All these spread themselves, but in some persons quicker, in others slower. The *αλφος* and *μελας* come on, and go off in some people at different times; but the *λευκή* does not easily quit the patient, whom it has seized *. But in the elephantiasis," says the same author, "the whole body is so affected, that the very bones may be said to be injured. The surface of the body has a number of spots and tumours on it; and their redness is by degrees changed into a dusky or blackish colour. The surface of the skin is unequally thick and thin, hard and soft; and is scaly and rough: the body is emaciated; the mouth, legs, and feet swell. When the disease is inveterate, the nails on the fingers and toes are hidden by the swelling †." And the accounts left us by the Arabian physicians, agree with these descriptions.

* De medicina, lib. v. cap. xxviii. sect. 19.

† Lib. iii. cap. xxv.

Avicenna, the chief of them, says that the leprosy is a sort of universal cancer of the whole body *. Wherefore it plainly appears from all that has been said, that the Syrian leprosy did not differ in nature, but in degree only, from the Grecian, which was there called λεύκη; and that this same disease had an affinity with the elephantiasis, sometimes among the Greeks, but very much among the Arabs. For the climate and manner of living very much aggravates all cuticular diseases.

Now, with regard to the infection of the cloaths, it has been found by most certain experiments, not only in the plague, and some other malignant eruptive fevers, as the small-pox and measles, but even in the common itch, that the infection, once received into all sorts of furs and skins, woollen, linen, and silk, remains a long time in them, and thence passes into human bodies. Wherefore it is easy to conceive, that the leprous miasmata might pass from such materials into the bodies of those who either wore or handled them, and, like seeds sown, produce the disease peculiar to them. For it is well known, that the surface of the body, let it appear ever so soft and smooth, is not only full of pores, but also of little furrows, and therefore is a proper nest for receiving and cherishing the minute, but very active, particles exhaling from infected bodies. But I have treated this subject in a more extensive manner in my discourse on the plague †. And these seeds of contagion are soon mixed with an acrid and salt humour, derived from the blood; which as it naturally ought, partly to have turned into nutriment, and partly to have per-

* Canon. lib. iv. sen. 3. tract. 3. cap. i. † Chap. i.
inspired

spired through the skin, it now lodges, and corrodes the little scales of the cuticle: and these becoming dry and white, sometimes even as white as snow, are separated from the skin, and fall off like bran. Now, although this disease is very uncommon in our colder climate; yet I have seen one remarkable case of it, in a countryman, whose whole body was so miserably seized by it, that his skin was shining as if covered with snow: and as the furfuraceous scales were daily rubbed off, the flesh appeared quick or raw underneath. This wretch had constantly lived in a swampy place, and was obliged to support himself with bad diet and foul water.

But it is much more difficult to account for the infection of the houses. For it seems hardly possible in nature, that the leprous spots should grow and spread on dry walls, made of solid materials. But upon a serious consideration of the different substances employed in building the walls of houses, such as stones, lime, bituminous earth, hair of animals, and other such things mixed together; I thought it probable, that they may, by a kind of fermentation, produce those hollow greenish or reddish strokes, in sight lower than the wall (or within the surface *), which, as they in some measure resembled the leprous scabs on the human body, were named the leprosy in a house. For bodies of different natures very easily effervesce upon being blended together. Wherefore we may reasonably suppose that this moisture or mouldiness, gradually coming forth, and spreading on the walls, might prove very prejudicial to the inhabitants, by its stinking and unwholesome smell,

* Levit. chap. xiv. ver. 37.

without having recourse to any contagious quality in it. And somewhat analogous to this is pretty frequently observable in our own houses; where, when the walls are plastered with bad mortar, the calcareous and nitrose salts sweat out upon their surface, of a colour almost as white as snow. The power of inspecting their houses was invested in the priests; who, when they observed this foulness, gave orders first to have the walls of the house scraped all around; and afterwards, if it continued to break out, to pull down the house, and carry the materials out of the city into an unclean place.

I am well aware, that all this is related, as if God himself had struck the house with this plague. But it is well known, that that way of speaking is not uncommon in the Jewish history; as in unexpected evils and dreadful calamities, which are sometimes said to be done by the hand of God; though they may be produced by natural causes. Nor can I be easily induced to believe, with some divines, that God, who commanded his people to be always free from every sort of uncleanness, would vouchsafe to work a miracle, in order to inflict this most filthy punishment on any person. Thus much is indubitable, that the precepts of the Mosaic law were constituted particularly, to avert the people from idolatry and false religion, and at the same time to keep them clear of all uncleanness*. To this end conspired the prohibition of eating blood, carrion, or animals that died spontaneously, swines flesh, and that of several other creatures†. For all these meats yield a gross nutriment,

* Mos. Maimonid. more Nevochim, part. iii. cap. xxxiii. & xlvi. † Levit. chap. xi. & xvii.

which

which is improper and prejudicial in diseases of the skin. But in order to close these theological researches with somewhat medical, I am convinced from experience, that there is not a better medicine known against this filthy disease, than the tincture of cantharides of the London Dispensatory. Its remarkable virtue in this case is owing to the diuretic quality of these flies. For there is a great harmony between the kidneys and glands of the skin, so that the humours brought on the latter, easily find a way through the former, and are carried off by urine: and on the other hand, when the kidneys have failed in the performance of their functions, an urinous humour sometimes perspires through the cuticular pores. But such cathartics are to be interposed at proper intervals, as are most proper for evacuating thick and acrid humours.

C H A P. III.

The disease of King SAUL.

WHen “king Saul was abandoned by the spirit
“ of God, and an evil spirit from the Lord
“ troubled him; his courtiers persuaded him to
“ command his servants to seek out somebody that
“ was a good player on the harp, who might sooth
“ or compose him by his music, when the evil spirit
“ from God was upon him.” Which when Saul had
done, by sending messengers for David; “whene-
“ ver it happened, that Saul was seized with that e-
“ vil spirit, David took his harp, and played on it;” and

“ and thus Saul was refreshed, and became composed,
“ and the evil spirit departed from him *.”

Now, to me it appears manifest, that this king's disease was a true madness, and of the melancholic or atrabilarious kind, as the ancient physicians called it. And the fits returned on him at uncertain periods, as is frequently the case in this sort of disease. Nor could the cause of that disorder be a secret, seeing he had been lately deprived of his kingdom by God's express command. Likewise the remedy applied, to wit, playing on the harp, was an extremely proper one. For physicians have long since taught us, that symphonies, cymbals, and noises, were of service towards dissipating melancholic thoughts †; the power of which we have accounted for in another place upon geometrical principles ‡. Hence also it more plainly appears, that the disorder was owing to natural causes; for otherwise how could the music of a harp drive it away? Counsel and prudence in a man was, in the Hebrew language, usually styled the spirit of God; and a person deprived of these qualities, was said to be troubled with an evil spirit, that is, to be mad.

I am not ignorant that the Jews, by a manner of expression familiar among them, are wont to ascribe diseases of this kind, to the power of evil angels, as ministers of God; and that, even at this day, some very learned men defend the same notion. But for my part, if I may be allowed to declare my thoughts with freedom, I cannot think it right to have recourse

* See Samuel, or Kings, book i. chap. xvi. † See Celf. lib. iii. cap. xviii. ‡ Mechanical account of poisons, essay ii.

to the divine wrath for diseases, which can be proved to have natural causes ; unless it be expressly declared, that they were sent down directly from heaven. For if they fall on us in punishment of our sins, the intention of the supreme lawgiver would be frustrated, unless a sure rule was given, whereby his vengeance might be distinguished from common events ; in as much as the innocent may be equal sharers in such calamities with the guilty. Moreover, it seems reasonable to believe, that evils inflicted by the omnipotent judge, must be either incurable, or curable by himself alone ; that the connection of his power with his equity, may the more brightly shine forth. By such a criterion are miraculous works distinguished from the operations of nature. For it would be impiety to suppose, that the almighty Creator of heaven and earth intended, that his works should be performed in vain. Wherefore it is worthy of our observation, that great care is always taken in the sacred histories, to make the divine power in such cases appear most manifest to all. Thus when the Lord had infected Miriam (or Mary) with a leprosy, for a sin committed by her, and consented, on the supplication of Moses, to make her whole ; it was not done till seven days afterward *. Gehazi's leprosy remained in him and his progeny for ever †. King Azariah was smote with the leprosy, for not having demolished the high places ; and he was a leper unto the day of his death ‡. Ananias and his wife were struck dead suddenly by the miraculous power of St Peter §. Elymas the

* Numbers, chap. xii. ver. 14. † Kings, book ii. (al. iv.) chap. v. ver. 27. ‡ Ibid. chap. xv. ver. 5.
 § Acts, chap. v.

forcerer was struck blind for a season by St Paul, for his frauds and wickedness *. Therefore, since threats and plain indications of diseases inflicted in an uncommon manner, are always manifestly declared ; whensoever these are wanting, why may we not say, that the event was by no means supernatural ? And I desire, once for all, that this sentiment may hold good with regard to several other calamities.

CH A P. IV.

The disease of King JEHORAM.

OF King Jehoram it is related, that, “ for his wicked life, the Lord smote him in his bowels with an incurable disease, so that he voided his intestines daily for the space of two years, and then died of the violence of the distemper †.” Two implous kings are recorded to have had the same end, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Agrippa ; of whom it was said : *Εἰς τί τὰ σπλάγχνα τοῖς ὀσπλάγγουσιν* †. Of what avail are bowels to those who have no bowels ?

Now, this distemper seems to me to be no other than a severe dysentery. For in this the intestines are ulcerated, and blood flows from the eroded vessels, together with some excrement, which is always liquid, and slimy matter ; and sometimes also some fleshy strings come away, so that the very intestines may seem to be ejected.

* Acts xiii. 11. † 2 Chron. xxi. 18. † See the notes of Grotius on this place.

C H A P. V.

The disease of King HEZEKIAH.

“ **W**Hen Hezekiah lay sick of a mortal disease,
 “ and the prophet Isaiah went and declared to him, by God’s express command, that he
 “ should die and not recover ; the Lord, moved by his
 “ prayer, commanded Isaiah to return, and tell him,
 “ that he would cure him in three days. Where-
 “ upon Isaiah ordered a mass of figs to be taken,
 “ and laid it on the boil ; whereby he recovered *.”

Now, to me it seems extremely probable, that this king’s disease was a fever, which terminated in an abscess : for, in cases of this kind, those things are always proper, which promote suppuration ; especially digestive and resolving cataplasms ; and dried figs are excellent for this intention. Thus, the Omnipotent, who could remove this distemper by his word alone, chose to do it by the effect of natural remedies. And here we have an useful lesson given us in adversities, not to neglect the use of those things which the bountiful Creator has bestowed on us, and at the same time to add our fervent prayers, that he would be graciously pleased to prosper our endeavours.

* 2 Kings, chap. xx.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

The disease of old age:

OLD age itself is a disease, as the poet has properly expressed it *. Wherefore, as I have frequently read with pleasure, the very elegant description of it, given by Solomon the wisest of kings; I think it will not be foreign to my design, to attempt an explanation and illustration thereof. For it contains some things not easy to be understood, because the eloquent preacher thought proper to express all the circumstances allegorically. But first I will lay the discourse itself before my readers, which runs thus.

“ Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth,
 “ before the evil times come, and the years draw
 “ nigh, in which thou shalt say, I find no pleasure:
 “ before the sun, and the light, and the moon, and
 “ the stars be darkened, and the clouds return after
 “ rain; when the keepers of the house shall tremble,
 “ and the soldiers shall give way, and the diminished
 “ grinders shall cease; and those that look out
 “ through holes shall be darkened; and the doors
 “ shall be shut outwardly, with a low sound of the
 “ mill, and they shall rise up at the voice of the
 “ bird; and all the daughters of music shall be of
 “ no avail; also when they shall be afraid of high
 “ places and stumblings in the way; and the almond-
 “ tree shall flower, and the cicadae shall come toge-
 “ ther; and the appetite shall be lost, man departing

* Terent. Phorm. act. iv. scen. i. ver. 9.

“ to

“ to his eternal habitation, and the mourners going
 “ about in the street : before the silver chain be
 “ broken asunder, and the golden ewer be dashed in
 “ pieces ; and the pitcher be broken at the fountain
 “ head ; and the chariot be dashed in pieces at the
 “ pit ; and the dust return to the earth, such as it
 “ had been ; and the spirit return to God, who gave
 “ it *.”

The recital of evils (and infirmities) begins from the aberrations of the mind. “ The sun,” says Solomon, “ and the light, and the moon, and the stars “ are darkened.” Perceptions of the mind are less lively in old men ; the ideas and images of things are confounded, and the memory decays : whence the intellectual faculties must necessarily lose their strength or power by degrees. Wisdom and understanding are frequently called light in the sacred scriptures † ; and privation of reason, darkness and blindness ‡. Cicero likewise says very justly, that reason is, as it were, the light and splendour of life §. Hence God is styled the Father of lights ¶. Thus the virtues of the mind decaying, may be compared to the luminaries of the world overcast. I am conscious that this exposition is contrary to that of a number of learned interpreters, who take this obscuration of the lights in the genuine sense of the words, and think that the falling of the sight is here to be understood. But I am surpris’d, how they happened not to take notice,

* Ecclesiastes, chap. xii. ver. 1.—7. translated from Castalio’s Latin version.

† Job, chap. xviii. ver. 5. 6. 7. ‡ Matthew, chap. vi. ver. 23. John, ep. i. chap. ii. ver. 11.

§ Academ. iv. 8. ¶ James, epist. chap. i. ver. 17.

that every thing in the discourse, even to the most minute circumstances, is expressed in words bearing a figurative sense. For whereas, in describing the infirmities of old age, the injuries of the operations of the mind, as the most grievous of all, were not to be pretermitted ; so these could not be more clearly expressed, than by the obscuration of the celestial luminous bodies, which rule our orb, and cause the vicissitudes of times and seasons. Moreover, it is particularly to be observed here, that the author mentions the defects of sight lower down, and most certainly he would have avoided repeating the same thing.

But he goes on, and adds, what well agrees with the foregoing explanation, " The clouds return after rain." That is, cares and troubles croud on each other, and daily oppress aged folks. As in moist climates, and those liable to storms, even when the clouds seem to be exhausted, others soon follow, and the rains become almost perpetual. And these inconveniencies are felt the more sensibly, in proportion to the debilitation of the powers of the mind, whereby they are rendered less able now than formerly, either to bear, or get the better of their oppressions.

But from the mind our royal author now passes to the body. " The keepers of the house," says he, " shall tremble, and the soldiers shall give way, and the diminished grinders shall cease." The limbs, and firmest parts of the body, are damaged by age : the hands and knees grow weak, through the relaxation of the nerves. Hence those are rendered incapable of defending us against injuries, and of performing innumerable other good offices, for which they

were

were originally intended; and these becoming unequal to the weight they were wont to sustain, lose their active suppleness, and fail in bending. Likewise the double teeth, or grinders, either drop out, or rot away; so as now to be too few remaining to comminute solid food. In the translation of the Hebrew word, which I have here rendered by *double teeth* or *grinders*; I followed Arias Montanus, who, in my opinion, has translated it right. For it is in this passage used by the author in the plural number; who afterwards employs it in the singular, but in a quite different sense, when he treats of the sense of tasting; as I shall shew anon, when I come to that passage. For that Solomon's intention in this place was, to describe those defects of the senses which generally steal on old age, I have not the least doubt.

Wherefore now proceeding to them, he begins by the sight. "Those," says he, "that look through holes shall be darkened." By which words it is manifest, that he points out the failing of the eyes, which most people, far advanced in years, feel by sad experience.

Next follows the taste, which he thus describes: "The doors shall be shut outwardly with a low sound of the mill." As old people, through diminution of appetite, open their mouths seldomer than formerly; so, for want of teeth to comminute their food, they do it with less noise. Now, this last inconvenience seems to be meant and expressed very elegantly by the words *a low sound of the mill*: for by the word *mill*, which in the Hebrew is used in the singular number, the grinding of the food may very well be meant; and this grinding, as it is not done

by the assistance of the teeth, which they have lost, but by that of the gums, is performed with less noise.

Sleep is the sweet soother of our labours, and the restorer of our exhausted strength. But the loss of appetite, and disgust to our food, generally robs us of this comfort. Hence, subjoining this evil of old age to the foregoing, he says, "He shall rise up at the voice of the bird;" that is, the old man is awakened at the cock's first crowing. Wherefore his sleep is short and interrupted, though his weakness would require longer rest.

But he returns to the senses, among which he gives the third place to hearing; for receiving the benefits of which the Creator gave us the use of ears. Now, this is frequently diminished, and sometimes entirely taken away in old age; which the royal author seems to indicate in the following words: "The daughters of music shall be of no avail." For thus he thought proper to express the ears, to which, at this time of life, not only the pleasure of harmonious sounds is sought in vain; but, what is much more disagreeable, the words in conversation are not easily understood: whereby the enjoyment, and one of the greatest conveniences of life, are gradually lost. Hence in the Jewish history, Barzillai, at eighty years of age, complains that he could no longer hear the voice of the singing men and singing women*.

These defects of the organs of hearing, are immediately followed by those of the sense of feeling. Now, the touch, as Cicero says, is uniformly spread over the whole body; that we may feel all strokes and ap-

* Samuel (al. Kings) ii. chap. xix. ver. 35.

pulses of things *. Wherefore this sense, besides its other uses, contributes vastly to the safety of the body, and the removal of many evils, to which it is perpetually exposed. And this the sagacious author seems to have principally in view, when he says, "They shall be afraid of high places, and stumblings in the way." For as old folks are unsure of foot, even in a plain smooth way, by reason of the weakness of their limbs; so when they come to a rugged uneven road, through the dulness of this sense, they do not soon enough perceive the depressions or elevations of the ground, whereby they run the hazard of stumbling and hurting their feet. Therefore they are not unjustly represented as being afraid.

The only one that remains of the senses is that of smelling, the diminution of which in old men he describes with equal elegance and brevity in this manner: "The almond-tree shall flower." By which words he seems to mean, that old people, as if they lived in a perpetual winter, no longer perceive the agreeable odours exhaling from plants and flowers in the spring and summer seasons. That this tree flowers in winter, we learn from Pliny, who in treating of it says, The almond-tree flowers the first of all trees, in the month of January †. I am not to learn, that these words are by most interpreters understood as relating to gray hairs, which being generally a sure token of old age, they would have us believe, are denoted by the white flowers of the almond-tree. But then, who can imagine, that this wise author, after having indicated the defects of four of the senses, by clear and distinct marks, would designedly pass o-

* Nat. Deor. ii. 56.

† Lib. xvi. sect. 42.

ver the fifth in silence ? Besides, white hairs are by no means to be esteemed a sure and indubitable token of old age ; since there are not a few to be found, who turn gray in the middle stage of life, before their bodily strength is any wise impaired. Moreover, what they say of the flowers of the almond-tree, does not seem to agree with the things they mean by them : for they are not, strictly speaking, white, but of a purplish cast. Thus far concerning the senses : let us proceed to the remaining part.

The scrotal rupture is a disease common to persons far advanced in years ; whether it be formed by the intestine or omentum slipping down into the scrotum, or proceed from a humour distending that part. In either case the part is tumefied. This pernicious disease the preacher thought proper to compare to a grasshopper. “ The grasshopper,” says he, “ shall be a burden.” *Oneri erit locusta*. For thus the Hebrew phrase is more literally translated, than by *Convenient cicada* ; The cicada shall come together, as the learned Castalio has rendered it. Indeed the Vulgate version has, *Impinguabitur locusta*, The grasshopper shall be fatted. The Septuagint, *Παχυνθήσεται*, The grasshopper shall be fatted. The Arabic version, turned into Latin, *Pinguescet locusta*, The grasshopper shall grow fat. But our English translation, *The grasshopper shall be a burden*. It is well known, that the Hebrew language is always modest ; and that the sacred writers, in expressing such things as belong to the genital members, abstain from indecent and obscene words, for fear of offending chaste ears, and therefore borrow similitudes from any other things at discretion. Which is particularly ob-

fervable in the *Canticum Canticorum*, or Solomon's Song, written by our author. Now, the grasshopper, or locust, is an odd shaped animal, made up chiefly of belly; and therefore, especially when full of eggs, may be said to bear some resemblance to a scrotum, swoln by a rupture.

These parts being thus affected, the wise author adds, "The appetite shall be lost;" wherein he does not attend so much to the appetite for victuals, as for those other things which are sought after in the vigour of life. For as the author of the Art of love has rightly said, *Turpe senilis amor* *.

That old people are crushed to death by so great a heap of evils and infirmities, and depart to their eternal habitation, to the grief of their friends, can be no matter of wonder. But in the remaining part of the discourse we are admonished, that their miseries in this life are not confined within these bounds, but that sometimes there is still an accession of others.

For loss of strength in old age does not terminate at the limbs, or extremities of the body; the spine of the back also loses considerably of its firmness, by the daily diminution of power in its muscles and ligaments: hence an old man can seldom stand upright, but stoops his body towards the earth, which is shortly to cover it. This part is likened to a silver chain, which is said to be broken asunder. For the vertebræ, of which it is composed, may be looked upon as the rings or links, and they give way outward by the bending of the body. Moreover, the medulla oblongata, which passes through them, is of a silver or whitish colour.

* Ovid. amorum lib. i. eclog. ix. ver. 4.

These points, which we have hitherto handled, are very difficult of explanation. But the three inconveniencies, which close the discourse, are true ænigma's, and require an Oedipus to solve them. And as such an one, in my opinion, has not appeared hitherto, I will use my endeavours to do it. "The golden ewer," says he, "is dashed in pieces: the pitcher is broken at the fountain-head; and the chariot is dashed in pieces at the pit."

Old men are troubled with defluxions from the head to the nose, mouth, and lungs; which are compared to water rushing out of a broken bottle or ewer. And the ewer is said to be of gold, to express the dignity of the head.

Nor does phlegm flow from the head alone; but other parts also pour forth their juices too abundantly or irregularly. For the serosities, which are secreted by the kidneys (whose cavity is even at this day named *pelvis* by anatomists), run into the bladder; which, by reason of the relaxation of its sphincter, as if the pitcher were broken at the fountain-head, is not able to retain its contents a sufficient time. Hence an incontinence or dribbling of urine is continually troublesome.

Now, the evils hitherto enumerated lodge in particular parts; but the last calamity, both in this discourse, as well as in old people, is, that the whole body is afflicted. The very course of the blood is interrupted; hence wretched man is seized with difficulty of breathing, apoplexies, or lethargies. The heart also, the principle and fountain of life, sinks through want of its usual force, and "the broken chariot falls into the pit." The ancients indeed did

did not know of the circulation of the blood ; but they could not be ignorant, that it was moved through the body, that it cherished the viscera and members by its heat ; and lastly, that it concreted and grew cold in death.

But nothing in this whole discourse is so much worthy of our serious attention as these words, with which he closes it : “ The dust returns to the earth, “ such as it had been ; and the spirit returns to God, “ who gave it.” For by these words his intention seems plainly to have been, to refute the ignorant notions of those who thought that the soul perished with the body, and to assert its immortality.

C H A P. VII.

The disease of King NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

THose things which are related of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, appear so surprising and contrary to nature, that some interpreters have imagined that he was really transformed into a beast. For “ being driven from the company of men for seven “ years, his dwelling was with the beasts of the field ; “ he fed on grass as oxen ; his body was wetted “ with the dew of heaven ; his hair and nails were “ grown like those of birds. At length, at the end “ of that space of time, his understanding was restored to him, and he was established in his kingdom, “ and excellent majesty was added unto him. Now, “ his crime was pride, and the contempt of God *.”

All these circumstances agree so perfectly well with hypochondriacal madness, that to me it appears evi-

* See Daniel, chap. iv. and v.

dent, that Nebuchadnezzar was seized with this distemper, and under its influence ran wild into the fields; and that, fancying himself transformed into an ox, he fed on grafs in the manner of cattle. For every sort of madness is, as I shall specify more particularly hereafter *, a disease of a disturbed imagination; which this unhappy man laboured under full seven years. And through neglect of taking proper care of himself, his hair and nails grew to an excessive length; whereby the latter growing thicker and crooked, resembled the claws of birds. Now, the ancients called persons affected with this species of madness *λυκανθρώποι* or *κυνανθρώποι*; because they went abroad in the night, imitating wolves or dogs; particularly intent upon opening the sepulchres of the dead, and had their legs much ulcerated either by frequent falls, or the bites of dogs †. In like manner as the daughters of Proetus related to have been mad, who, as Virgil says,

— *Implerunt falsis mugitibus agros* ‡.

— With mimick'd lowings fill'd the fields.

For, as Servius observes, Juno possessed their minds with such a species of madness, that, fancying themselves cows, they ran into the fields, bellowed often, and dreaded the plough. But these, according to Ovid, the physician Melampus

— *per carmen et herbas*

Eripuit furis §.

* See chap. ix. of demoniacs. † See Ætius, lib. medicin. lib. vi. and Paul. Ægineta, lib. iii. cap. xvi.

‡ Eclog. vi. 48. || Metamorph. xv. 325.

Snatch'd from the furies by his charms and herbs.

Nor was this disorder unknown to the moderns : for Schenckius records a remarkable instance of it in a husbandman of Padua, who imagining that he was a wolf, attacked, and even killed several persons in the fields ; and when at length he was taken, he persevered in declaring himself a real wolf, and that the only difference consisted in the inversion of his skin and hair *.

But it may be objected to our opinion, that this misfortune was foretold to the king, so that he might have prevented it by correcting his morals ; and therefore it is not probable that it befel him in the course of nature. But we know, that those things which God executes either through clemency or vengeance, are frequently performed by the assistance of natural causes. Thus having threatened Hezekiah with death, and being afterwards moved by his prayers, he restored him to life, and made use of figs laid on the tumour, as a medicine for his disease †. He ordered king Herod, upon account of his pride, to be devoured by worms ‡. And nobody doubts but that the plague, which is generally attributed to the divine wrath, most commonly owes its origin to corrupted air.

* Observat. med. rar. de lycanthrop. obs. 1. † See above, chap. v. p. 172. ‡ See below, chap. xv.

C H A P. VIII.

The P A L S Y.

There are three paralytics recorded in the holy gospels to have been cured by Jesus Christ *. The case of one of these, which is the third, having some singularities in it, I shall relate the particulars of it in the words of St John: "There is" (says the evangelist) "at Jerusalem, by the sheep-market, a pool, near which lay a great multitude of impotent folk, blind, halt, and withered, waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. And a certain man was there, who had an infirmity thirty and eight years. When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole? The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool; but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me. Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked."

† This pool, or at least some other in its stead, is

* See Matth. viii. & ix. and John v.

† See Cotovici itinerarium Hierosolymitarum, lib. ii. cap. ii. and Maundrell's journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, 8vo. p. 107. Oxford, 1714.

shewn to travellers even at this day by the friars who reside there. But, what is much more to the purpose, Eusebius asserts that it actually existed in his time, and had two basins; both of which were filled every year by the rains, at a stated time; and the water of one of them was of a surprising red colour*: which last phenomenon he attributes, according to the vulgar opinion, to the sacrifices which were formerly cleansed there. But I am clearly of opinion, that it was owing to a red earth or ochre, which is frequently found in baths, raised up from the bottom at certain times by the rains, and mixing with the water.

Commentators find more than one difficulty here. For, first, they inquire what sort of water this was; next, why it could not exert its virtue without being troubled; then, what was the nature of this troubling; and lastly, concerning the angel they do not agree who he was. Wherefore I will offer my opinion, in a concise manner, on these several points.

First, then, mineral waters were in high esteem among the ancients for many diseases: they used them inwardly and outwardly, and recommended them for different distempers according to the nature of the mineral, with which they were impregnated. Thus in paralytic cases, Celsus recommends swimming or bathing in the natural sea or salt water, where it can be conveniently come at; where it cannot, even in water made salt by art†. And Pliny says, sulphureous water is useful for the nerves, aluminous for paralytics, or other relaxed habits of the body. He like-

* Onomasticon urbium & locorum sacra scripturae, in voce Βηζαβα.

† Lib. iii. cap. xxvii.

wife adds; They use the mud of those fountains with advantage, especially if, when it is rubbed on, it be suffered to dry in the sun *. The same author relates strange things of some springs. In Boeotia, says he, there are two springs, one of which retrieves the memory, the other destroys it †. In Macedonia two streams meet, one of them extremely wholesome to drink, the other mortal ‡. And other things of the same nature. To these may be added what Lucian, an eye-witness, relates of the river Adonis in the country of the Byblii. The water of that river changes its colour once a-year, and turning as red as blood, gives a purple tinge to the sea, into which it runs; and the cause of this phenomenon he ascribes to its passing through mount Libanus, whose earth is red ||. Nor is it foreign to the purpose to observe, that there are wonderful eruptions of water in some countries. In the province of Connaught in Ireland, there is a fountain of fresh water on the top of a high mountain, which imitates the tide, by sinking and overflowing twice a-day †. A certain spring in Hungary, in the county of Saros, is under the influence of the moon; since it is well known to increase with the moon's increase, to diminish with its decrease, and to run quite dry at the great change or new moon ++. In fine, medicinal waters were not uncommon in Palestine, the accounts of which are collected by that great master of Oriental literature, Hadrian Reland =.

* Lib. xxxi. sect. 32. † Ibid. sect. 11. ‡ Ibid. sect. 19. || De dea Syria. † Vid. Ortellii theatrum orbis terrarum. ++ Vid. Geo. Wernheri de admirandis Hungariæ aquis. = Palæstina ex monument. vet. illustr. p. 300. &c.

Nevertheless those who contend for a miracle in this place, say that there are no baths known, which can cure all distempers; nor any that retain their virtue but one single month in the year: they likewise add, that it was the action of the angel troubling this water, that gave it its sanative qualities. Those who are of a different sentiment, enumerate a number of waters, which become salutary at certain times of the year, by being then charged with metallic salts; the mud of which being brought up from the bottom, has been serviceable in many diseases. Wherefore they say, it is not just to have recourse to a supernatural power for effects, which may be produced by the ordinary course of nature. But, as far as I am able to judge of these contradictory opinions, a middle way between them seems to me to come nearest the truth.

For my notion of the matter is, that the water of this pool acquired its medicinal virtues from the mud settled at the bottom, which was charged with metallic salts, perhaps from sulphur, alum, or nitre. And whenever it happened that the water was troubled by any natural cause whatsoever, perhaps a subterraneous heat, or rains; these salts were raised up and mixed with it, and might well be beneficial to those who went down into the pool, before the metallic particles subsided. Wherefore it is no wonder that there lay, in the porches of this bath, which the evangelist says were five in number, a great multitude of impotent folk waiting for the moving of the water; and especially of such as laboured under those diseases for which it was serviceable, as blindness, palties, and decays. And it was very natural for e-
very

very individual person to endeavour to get into it as soon as possible, for fear of being frustrated of their cure by the subsidence of the mud. Wherefore he who first stepped in, experienced the virtue of the water.

The next circumstance to be observed, is, that the fact here related, happened when there was a feast of the Jews, that is, the Pentecost. And we learn from Eusebius, that this method of curing prevailed but once in a year *. But it is well known that this feast was celebrated in the month of May or beginning of June; which is a very proper season for the virtues of medicinal waters. Upon which account the patients flocked thither the more eagerly, that they might catch a medicine which they could make use of but once a-year.

Lastly, with relation to the angel, who is said to have troubled the water at a certain season; those who contend for a miracle, attribute the sanative quality of the pool to him. But we have already taken notice, that whenever any thing uncommon or surprising happened, of which the Jews could not investigate the cause, they were accustomed to say, it was done by the angel of the Lord. Yet it is possible, that God might have added this miraculous circumstance to natural effects, that this pool should be sanative, at one certain time of the year only, and that too, when the whole nation were assembled to celebrate their solemn festival; and to him only who first went into it. The reason of which proceeding (if it be allowed to form a conjecture on the divine counsels) might perhaps have been, that God was

* Loco citato.

pleased to testify, by so manifest a sign, that he would not, as he had promised, entirely abandon his chosen people, before the coming of the Messias.

Wherefore, upon the whole, this salutary virtue of the water, which might be medicinal by nature, seems to be so regulated by God, as at the same time to afford the Jews a token of his presence. But the power of Christ administered to this infirm man, a more noble remedy than that water, his evil-chasing word *. And this power was the more seasonable in this case, because the disease was of so many years standing, that it could not be removed by a natural remedy: whence his divine virtue shone forth the more brightly.

C H A P. IX.

Of DEMONIACS.

THat the demoniacs, *δαμονιζόμενοι*, mentioned in the gospels, laboured under a disease really natural, though of an obstinate and difficult kind, appears to me very probable from the accounts given of them. They were indeed affected various ways. For sometimes they rent their garments, and ran about naked; striking terror into all those whom they met, and even wounding their own bodies; so very furious, that though bound with chains and fetters, they broke their bonds, and rambled in the most lonely places, and among the sepulchres of the dead. Sometimes also they cried out, that they were possessed by many devils, which they imagined could pass

* *Ἀλεξικακον.*

out of themselves into other bodies *. At other times, either they were worried, and made a hideous noise †; or were thrown on the ground, without being hurt, and the devil went out of them ‡.

These are all actions of madmen; but the dispute is, whether they were wrought by devils, or by the violence of the disease. Thus much is certain, that in those times it was a common opinion among the Jews, that evil spirits frequently took possession of people, and tortured them in so surprising a manner, as if they were agitated by furies. For in the whole catalogue of diseases which afflict mankind, there is no other that seems so much to surpass the force of nature as this, in wretchedly tormenting the patient by fierce distractions of the mind, and excessively strong, though involuntary motions of the body. But most certainly we find nothing sacred in all this, nothing but what may arise from a natural indisposition of body. And in order to place this my opinion in the stronger light, it may not be improper to give a short discourse on madness; not indeed on that species which comes on in an acute fever, and goes off with it, which is called a *frenzy*, and is always of short duration; but that other sort which is rivetted in the body, and constitutes a chronical disease.

Wherefore all madness is a disease of an injured imagination, which derives its origin from the mind, having been too long a time fixed on any one object. Hence proceed uneasiness and anxieties of mind concerning the event. And by how much the things,

* See Matthew, chap. viii. ver. 28. Mark, chap. v. ver. 2. and Luke, chap. viii. ver. 27. † Mark, chap. i. ver. 23.—26. ‡ Luke, chap. iv. ver. 33.—35.

whose

whose images incessantly occur to the imagination, are of greater moment in life, the more violently they disturb the person; examples of which we see particularly in love and religion, wherein hope, fear, despair, and other contrary passions succeeding each other by turns, drag the person different ways. That this is the case, will not be doubted by any one who recollects, that a madman often has a good memory; manages his affairs, except when some vain ideas come across his mind, with tolerable prudence, nay sometimes with more than ordinary cunning; and that he oft-times recovers the entire and permanent use of his reason, by a course of proper medicines. Therefore in this disorder the person is first overwhelmed by terrifying ideas which are followed by wrath and fury, as attendants on anxiety: whence he threatens and attempts to do acts of the utmost cruelty to those who approach him, and, through excess of anguish, frequently lays violent hands even on himself: then he grows again melancholic; and thus rage and dejection of spirits affect him alternately: moreover, it is no uncommon thing to see a person under these circumstances, especially when the disease has taken deep root by length of time, seeking unfrequented and solitary places, in order to avoid the conversation of his fellow-creatures,

Ipse suum cor edens, hominum vestigia vitans *.

Gnawing his heart, shunning the steps of men.

* Cicero, Tuscul. disp. lib. iii. 26. who has turned into Latin this verse of Homer: "Ὁν θυμὸν κατέδων, πᾶτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλειψάν." Il. Z. ver. 202.

Now,

Now, people afflicted with this disorder, often live a long time. For all mad folks in general bear hunger, cold, and any other inclemency of the weather; in short, all bodily inconveniencies, with surprising ease; as they enjoy a strength of constitution superior to what might be easily imagined. Likewise it frequently happens, that an epilepsy comes on madness of a long standing. For these diseases are nearly related; and in this case, we know by experience, that there remain not the least hopes of recovery. Lastly, it is to be observed, that the patient is either frantic or melancholic, according as his habit of body is disposed to receive this or that injury.

But that the casting out of devils, is nothing more than the removal of madness, many do not believe, upon this account, that those things which happen to persons thus affected, seem to them impossible to be done by the force of nature. But certainly these gentlemen are too much strangers to physic, and have not sufficiently attended to phenomena no less surprising, which daily occur in other diseases. Do we not often see that violent affections of the mind are the cause of death? A sudden fright has destroyed many, and even excessive joy has been fatal. A dangerous distemper sometimes passes from one part of the body to another, in the twinkling of an eye. The venom thrown into the mass of blood by the bite of a mad dog, generally lies still a good while; and at the end of some weeks, sometimes months, exerting its strength, it produces symptoms not inferior to those which are said to be produced by devils. What is more surprising than some things which fall out in pregnancies? If a pregnant woman happens

to have an eager desire for any thing, and is disappointed, she sometimes marks the foetus with the figure or likeness of the object longed for, on this or that part of the body. And, what is still more, and approaches to a prodigy, upon the mother being terrified by a sudden injury done to any one part, that very part in the child suffers the same evil, and decays for want of nourishment. I know that the truth of stories of this kind is called in doubt by some physicians; because they cannot conceive how such things can happen. But many examples, of which I have been an eye-witness, have freed my mind of all scruples on this head. Now, the power of the imaginative faculty is so stupendous, that the mind is not less affected by false, than by true images, when daily subjected to them. This we find by experience in those women who are called *witches*, who, being under the influence of such an error of the mind, frequently imagine that they not only converse with devils, but also have entered into compacts with them; and persist in these notions with such obstinacy, that, when they are brought to a trial, they confess themselves guilty of wickednesses which they never perpetrated, though they know that they must suffer death for their confession. Moreover, every body knows, how wonderfully the mind is disturbed in melancholics. One of them thinks his head is made of glass, and is afraid of stirring abroad, for fear of having it broken: another believes himself to be actually dead, and refuses food, because the dead ought not to eat. There are a thousand stories of this kind. I remember a man of letters, with whom I was well acquainted, who positively asserted that he was

big

big with child, and was vastly anxious for a happy delivery. I saw two others, who, when alone, fancied they heard the words of people whispering them in the ear. Nor is their case different, in my opinion, who persuade themselves that they see ghosts and hobgoblins. For deliriums are a kind of dreams of people awake; and the mind in both cases affects the body differently, according to the nature of its objects.

From what we have said, it manifestly appears, how many different ways the lessons of imagination, when they are confirmed by long habit, are capable of affecting a man, and entirely ruining his whole frame. But every body knows, that the human mind is disturbed by nothing more than by fear; the cause of which is self-love ingrafted in all men. Whereas then, as Cicero very justly observes, there is no nation so savage, no man so rude, as not to have some notion of the gods*; it is no wonder, that men, conscious of wicked deeds, should be struck with the fear of God, whose empire over all created things they acknowledged. For, as they attributed every good thing, every benefit of this life, to the gods; so they were of opinion, that evils and calamities were sent down by them in punishment of crimes. Now, idolatry, as I said above †, had its origin among the Chaldeans; and at first it consisted in the worship of the sun and moon, but afterwards it was extended to the adoration of dæmons ‡. But these were believed to be divine ministers; and that they were originally the souls of heroes and great men, who were worshipped for services done to man-

* Tusc. quæst. lib. i. 13. † Chap. i. p. 157.

‡ See Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, p. 160.

kind in general, or to their native country in particular. And this demoniac religion being propagated from the Chaldeans to the Phœnicians, then to the Egyptians, came afterwards to the Greeks, thence to the Romans, and in progress of time to the other nations.

But the Jews, accustomed to ascribe every uncommon or wonderful work of nature to the agency of angels, as ministers of the Supreme Deity, could easily work up their minds to believe, that some dreadful diseases, which injured the mind and body together, the causes whereof they could not investigate, arose from the operation of evil angels. For we learn from Philo Judæus *, with whom Josephus also agrees in opinion, that they believed there were bad as well as good angels; that the good executed the commands of God on men, that they were irreprehensible and beneficent; but the bad execrable and every way mischievous †. But a more illustrious example of this matter cannot be given, than in the narrative of Saul's disease ‡, of which I have already treated §. Nor were madness and the epilepsy the only diseases which they imputed to devils. When Jesus had restored speech to the furious dumb man, he is said to have done it by casting out a devil †. And when he had cured another furious person, who was blind and dumb, the Pharisees reproached him with casting out devils by Beelzebub the prince of the devils †. In fine, Christ himself uses this common way of expression, on occasion of the woman which

* Lib. de gigantibus. † De bello Judaico, lib. vii. cap. 6.

‡ See Samuel (or Kings) book i. chap. xvi.

§ Chap. iii. p. 169. &c.

† Matthew, chap. ix.

ver. 32.

→ Ibid. chap. xii. ver. 22.

had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, whom he freed from that infirmity; by saying, that Satan had held her bound these eighteen years *.

And this custom of taking madmen for demoniacs, was not so peculiar to the Jews, but that it prevailed in other nations also. Hence, in Herodotus, King Cleomenes is said to be driven into madness, not by any dæmon, but by a habit of drunkenness, which he had contracted among the Scythians, whereby he became frantic †. And whereas δαιμονῶν signifies the same thing as δαιμόνιον ἔχειν, Xenophon uses this word for *furere*, to be raging mad or furious †. Moreover, Aristophanes, intending to express a high degree of the same disease, employs the word κακοδαιμονῶν, and calls the highest degree of madness, not μανίαν, but κακοδαιμονίαν ||. Hence also, as Aretæus observes, this disease was called *morbus sacer*, or *the sacred disease*, because it was imagined that some dæmon had entered into the man †. Wherefore the physicians found it absolutely necessary to oppose this false notion with all their might. Because the people were generally persuaded, that diseases, which they believed to be caused by evil spirits, were to be expelled, not by medical skill, but by religious rites and ceremonies. Upon this account the prince of physicians Hippocrates, or at least some one of his scholars, wrote a very useful piece †, wherein he asserts, that no diseases are inflicted on man, immediately, by any divine power; and that

* Luke, chap. xiii. ver. 16. † Lib. vi. cap. 84.

† Memorabil. lib. i. || Vid. Plautum, act. ii. scen. 3. ver. 38. & act. ii. scen. 5. ver. 15. † Διὰ τῆς δόξης δαιμονίου εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπον εἰσεῖναι. De causis morb. diuturn. lib. i. cap. iv. † De morbo sacro.

those persons ought to be accounted magicians and jugglers, who cover their ignorance with a veil of sanctity, by infusing such notions into the minds of the people.

But with regard to this power of the devils over human bodies, believed equally by the Jews and other nations, I have already said, that the Divinity ought not to be made a party concerned in imposing diseases, which may possibly have natural causes; unless it be expressly declared, that they were inflicted immediately by the hand of God*. For of all the diseases with which miserable mortals are tormented, there are none so wonderful and dreadful to appearance, but may be the natural consequences of bodily indispositions. Wherefore God himself, if he thinks proper, can employ either natural causes, or the ministry of good angels, to inflict all sorts of diseases on mankind. And I hope no body will believe, that the devils have had the power granted them of torturing men at their wanton pleasure. But to say more on this subject seems the less necessary; because two very learned divines of our nation have already treated it in a full and ample manner†.

Therefore, in order to put an end to these demoniacal diseases, I will now briefly shew, how they are to be treated. And first of all, particular care should be taken, to keep the patient's mind employed in thoughts directly contrary to those which possessed it before; for one set of ideas gives place to another, and by effecting this change, the mind is brought out

* Chap. iii. p. 170. † See the works of Jos. Mead, 1677, fol. discourse vi. and Inquiry into the meaning of Demoniacs, &c.

of the state in which it was: a circumstance, to which the generality of physicians do not give sufficient attention. When this can be brought about, the disease is sometimes speedily cured. But when either the long standing of the distemper, or some other cause, renders this total change impracticable; at least the strength of the present set of ideas ought to be diminished and destroyed by all possible means. The vain fears of some are to be diverted, and their dismal thoughts dispelled. The daring ferocity of others is to be curbed; for which end it is often necessary to use hard words and threats. Likewise sudden frights, which may give the mind a different commotion, from that which before disturbed it, have been found to afford a temporary relief at least. The ancients prescribed some corrections, such as bindings and stripes *. And indeed it is sometimes necessary to bind those who are too unruly; to prevent their doing mischief to themselves or others. But there is the less necessity for torments and stripes, because all madmen are of such a cowardly disposition, that even the most frantic and mischievous, after being once or twice tied, surrender at discretion, and thence forward refrain from committing any outrage, through fear of the punishment.

As to the medical part, the gross humours of the body are to be thinned, and the disorderly motion of the animal spirits is to be calmed. For which end blood-lettings, emetics, cathartics, blisters, and setons, also sometimes coolings of the head, are to be employed. To these the fetid gums are to be added, especially asa foetida, myrrh, and galbanum.

* Vid. Celsus, lib. iii. cap. xviii.

And

And camphire has been frequently found serviceable in excessive ferocity and want of sleep. But when the disease is accompanied by a fever, nothing is more proper than nitre, given in as large quantities as the stomach will bear. Lastly, the patient is to be kept to a slender diet, and compelled to use exercise. But in all evacuations, a certain degree of moderation ought to be used, lest the madness be changed into a contrary disease, which the ancients termed *morbus cardiacus* *, that is, an excessive weakness of body. In which case, the patient is so far exhausted, that medicines are of no avail; but the miserable dejected man drags the remains of life, alas! generally too long.

C H A P. X. Of LUNATICS.

AS some ancient physicians attributed the falling-sickness to some divine power, so they ascribed madness to the influence of the moon. Yet the lunatic, *ἑλληνισμένος*, whose disease is described in the gospels, was affected with the falling-sickness †. Wherefore this patient (for there is but one of this kind expressly recorded there) was either mad and epileptic at the same time, which is not uncommon; or he laboured under a periodical epilepsy, returning with the changes of the moon, which is a very common case. For the account given of him is very short, that he oft-times fell into the fire, and oft

* Celsus, lib. iii. cap. xix. † Matthew, chap. xvii. ver. 15. & 18.

into the water. Now, in this distemper a person falls down suddenly, and lies for some time as dead ; or, by a general convulsion of his nerves, his body is agitated, with distorted eyes, and he foams at the mouth. But at length he recovers out of the fit, and has no more knowledge or remembrance of it, than if nothing had happened to him. Yet Jesus is said to have rebuked the devil, and he departed out of him, and the child was cured. That this child's case was epileptic, appears more manifestly from the account given of it by the evangelist, who was also a physician : for he says, that as soon as the spirit has seized the patient, he cries out, foams at the mouth, and is torn and worried by him *.

Now, as to these *ἑλληνισζόμενοι*, who are subjoined to the demoniacs, as if their diseases were different, and whom Jesus is said to have cured † ; they were either mad, or mad and epileptic together, which is not an uncommon case, as we have just now said. And as to devils, we have treated of them sufficiently. But with relation to the moon, there is not the least reason to doubt, but that the regular returns of the paroxysms at certain times of the month, gave occasion to men to believe, that this disease was lunar. For that planet has such a real influence on this disease, that it frequently happens to some patients, never to be seized with the fit but about the new moon ; which seems to join its energy to those causes that are adapted to produce this evil. But the manner of accounting for this I have delivered in

* Luke, chap. ix. ver. 39. &c. † Matthew, chap. iv. ver. 24.

another place ; where I have plainly shewn that our atmosphere has its tides as well as the sea *.

And indeed the great Hippocrates has long since taught, that this disease is owing to natural causes, and consequently, by no means divine †. For although, in his time, neither the inward parts of the animal body, nor the properties of the blood and humours, especially of the nervous fluid, were sufficiently known ; yet, by his great sagacity and experience, he has left us several useful observations, in relation both to the nature of the disease, and to its cure. For he has shewn, that it arises from too great a quantity of humours in the brain ; and therefore that the best method of cure is to dry up, and lessen the quantity of this peccant matter ; without having recourse to incantations and juggling tricks, so much in use in those days.

But when, in succeeding ages, the use of medicines became more common, a great number of remedies for this dreadful disease were invented, some of which indeed were too filthy and shocking : such as drinking the warm blood of a gladiator just slain ; eating human or horse's flesh, the testicles and penis of some animals, and other things of the same kind ‡ ; as if matters so repugnant to nature, could be contrary to such grievous defects of it. For so it often happens, that when a rational medicine is not to be found, any improper and rash one is attempted. But such experiments are to be abandoned to itinerant quacks, and credulous old women. Though

* See Influence of the sun and moon, chap. i. and ii.

† De morbo sacro.

‡ See Celsus, lib. iii. cap.

xxiii. & Cael. Aurelian. lib. i. cap. 4.

even in our days our art is not sufficiently purged of this filth in these cases; seeing the dung of some birds, and the hoofs of quadrupeds are still ordered to be swallowed down by the sick. But whereas chemistry has furnished us with the means of extracting the salts, and other most active principles from bodies; to me it is matter of admiration, why physicians do not chuse to order these principles to be taken pure into the body, rather than the coarse and fœculent substances, that contain them; which are always disagreeable, and sometimes hurtful also, to the stomach. But this most difficult distemper demands helps far superior to these; nor will any one method of cure answer in all cases, but the course must be altered according to the difference of constitution, &c. However, I will here propose those things which have been found to be most generally serviceable.

Blood is to be taken away several times, according to the strength of the patient, in order to check its impetus. Vomits are to be administered now and then, but cathartics more frequently. It is particularly requisite to draw the redundant humour from the head, which is done by blisters; but better, by applying a caustic near the occiput, and making an issue, which is to be kept constantly running.

These remedies contribute indeed to weaken the paroxysms; but for removing the cause, when it can be done, (for sometimes it cannot), other helps are requisite. For it is manifest, that the cause lies chiefly in the nervous fluid, commonly called animal spirits. But to investigate the manner how this fluid is affected in diseases of this kind, would, in my opi-

nion, be a fruitless labour. However, as I have shewn on another occasion *, that it consists of very minute particles secreted from the blood in the brain, and receives and imprisons a considerable quantity of that elastic matter, universally diffused throughout all nature; it cannot be doubted, but that it may be so corrupted by some indisposition of the body or mind, as to become more or less improper for executing the functions of life, and perform all animal motions, not at the command of the will, but in a disorderly manner, and with a certain ungovernable impetuosity. Now, the best remedies for correcting this depraved condition of the animal spirits, are chiefly those which have the most powerful faculties of attenuating the humours, and throwing them out of the body by sweat. Of these the most excellent are the root of wild valerian, Russian castor, the foetid gums, and native cinnabar, taken daily in pretty large quantities; with the interposition of cathartics at proper intervals, among which there is none better than the tinctura sacra. I have long known by experience, that the celebrated mistletoe of the oak is an useless weed. And indeed how can it be otherwise, since it has scarcely any taste or smell, and is entirely indebted to the religion of the druids for its great character. Wherefore it is to be ranked with those other frivolous things, which superstition has introduced into physic; unless a person can work himself up into a belief, that the golden sickle with which it was cut down, the priest's snow-white garment, the sacrifice of white bulls, and

* Account of poisons, introduction.

other.

other such trifling circumstances, are conducive to-
wards a cure *.

C H A P. XI.

The issue of blood in a woman.

ST Matthew relates, that “ Christ, by his word
“ alone, cured a woman who had been diseased
“ with an issue of blood for twelve years †”.

And here arises a question, concerning the nature
of this disease. But as the words in the Greek are
ῥυνὴ αἱμορροΐα, I am of opinion, that it was a flux of
blood from the natural parts, which Hippocrates ‡
calls *ῥόον αἱμαλώδη*, and observes, that it is necessarily
tedious. Wherefore having been exhausted by it for
twelve years, she may justly be said to be incurable
by human art.

C H A P. XII.

Weakness of the back, with a rigidity of the
back-bone.

T Here was a woman which had a spirit of in-
firmity eighteen years, and was so bowed
together, that she could in no wise lift up herself,
and Jesus laid his hands on her, and she was freed
from her infirmity, and immediately made straight ¶.”

This woman was *συγκύπτουσα*, that is, stooping for-
ward; being unable *ἀνακύψαι*, or to lift up her head.

* Plin. hist. nat. lib. xvi. sect. ult. † Chap. ix. ver. 2c.
‡ De morb. lib. i. sect. 3. ¶ Luke, chap. xiii. 11. &c.

Now,

Now, that spirit, according to the common way of speaking of the Jews, was Satan. For thus Christ himself, answering the ruler of the synagogue, who was angry that the woman had been cured on the sabbath day, says, that Satan had held her bound these eighteen years. And exactly in the same sense St Mark employs πνευμα ἄλαλον for a spirit which obstructed the faculty of speech *.

This infirmity often befalls those who have been very long afflicted with a disorder of the loins; whence the muscular fibres of that part become contracted and rigid. Wherefore it is very probable, that this tedious disease proceeded from that very cause, and was curable by the divine assistance only.

C H A P. XIII.

The bloody sweat of CHRIST.

ST Luke relates of Christ himself, that, “ when “ he was in an agony by the fervency of his “ prayers, his sweat was like drops of blood falling “ down on the ground †.”

This passage is generally understood, as if the Saviour of mankind had sweated real blood. But the text does not say so much. The sweat was only ὡς ῥέοντες αἱματός, as it were, or like drops of blood; that is, the drops of sweat were so large, thick, and viscid, that they trickled to the ground like drops of blood. Thus were the words understood by Justin Martyr, Theophylactus, and Euthymius. And yet Galen has observed, that it sometimes happens, that

* Chap. ix. ver. 17. † Chap. xxii. ver. 44.

the pores are so vastly dilated by a copious and fervid spirit, that even blood issues through them, and constitutes a bloody sweat *.

C H A P. XIV.

The disease of JUDAS.

IN the number of diseases, I rank the death of Judas, the wicked betrayer of Christ; of which I shall treat the more willingly, because very learned interpreters of the holy scriptures have run into different opinions concerning it. And about fifty years ago, two famous professors of history in the university of Leyden, Jacobus Gronovius and Jacobus Perizonius, handled this controversy in print with too much passion. For polite literature does not always polish its admirers.

The origin of the dispute was this. Perizonius had published *Ælian's Varia Historia*, with his own notes and those of others; where taking occasion from what Ælian says of Poliager †, he diligently examines the signification of the verb ἀπώχεται, which St Matthew ‡ employs in relating the death of Judas; and insists that that word does not only mean strangling with a halter, but also sometimes excessive grief, by which a person is brought to the brink of death, and frequently even destroys himself. This criticism was taken amiss by Gronovius, who had already published a book *De morte Judæ*, wherein he had said that the wretch had voluntarily put an end to his life,

* Lib. de utilitate respirationis. † Lib. v. cap. viii.

‡ Chap. xxvii. ver. 5.

by a halter; wherefore he drew his pen, in order to refute his adversary's reasonings, and corroborate his own. Moreover, he quarrels with Perizonius about the phrase *πηνής γινόμενος*, which he positively affirms ought to be understood not of a dying man, but solely of one actually dead, or of a dead body cast or tumbled down. For St Matthew simply says *ἀπνύσας* *, but St Luke more fully, *πηνής γινόμενος ἐλάκησε μέσος, καὶ ἐξέχυθη πάντα τὰ (πλάγχθη αὐτοῦ) †*, that is, falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out. Wherefore, if the verb *ἀπνύσασθαι* can bear no other signification than that strangling which is performed by a halter, it is plain that the two evangelists do not agree together; unless we say with the learned Casaubon, that Judas hanged himself, but the rope broke, and he tumbled headlong down. But this does not explain the manner of his death; which St Luke manifestly seems to have intended; but barely adds a circumstance of little moment, which happened after it, or at the very instant of it. Upon the whole, it is certain, that by this word is not only meant suffocation by hanging, but also excessive grief, with which those who are violently overpowered, frequently compass their own death. For, as Ovid says, *strangulat inclusus dolor*. And indeed Perizonius has clearly proved this point by a number of examples, drawn from ancient authors ‡. Nor is it less to be doubted, but that the expression *πηνής γινόμενος*, may be used for one who voluntarily throws himself down, as well as for one who falls headlong

* Ibid. † Acts, chap. i. ver. 18. ‡ Vid. Dissert. de morte Judæ, et responsiones duas ad Gronovium, Lugd. Bat. 1702. & 3.

by some accident ; which he has amply demonstrated.

This controversy cost more than one dissertation. But, after seriously considering the strength of the arguments produced by both parties, I am of opinion, that the words of St Matthew may be reconciled with the account given by St Luke from St Peter's speech, in this manner. When that most unhappy traitor saw that Christ was condemned to death, he began to repent of his deed ; and being thereupon wreaked with grief and despair, or seized with the swimming in the head (which often happens in such cases), he fell headlong down some precipice ; or, which is more probable, he designedly threw himself down, and his body chancing to pitch on some large stone or stump of a tree, his bowels burst forth, and he was killed. Wherefore Matthew declared his tortures of mind, which made him destroy himself ; but Luke has clearly and properly determined the manner of his death. Thus this kind of death ought, with good reason, to find a place in the list of diseases, upon account of the real disorder of the mind.

C H A P. XIV.

The Disease of King HEROD.

THE disease with which Herod Agrippa is said to have been smitten, by the just judgment of God, in punishment for his pride, and of which he died, is remarkable. For he finished his miserable life *βελόβητος*, that is, eaten by worms, as the sacred historian relates, in these words : " Upon a set day, Herod arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne,

“ throne, and made an oration unto them : and the
 “ people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a
 “ god, and not of a man. And immediately the an-
 “ gel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not
 “ God the glory ; and he was eaten of worms, and
 “ gave up the ghost *. Josephus indeed, in his ac-
 count of the fact, makes no mention of worms ; but
 says, that he was suddenly seized with violent gripings,
 and, after being incessantly tortured with pains in his
 bowels for five days, he expired †. But St Luke
 has informed us, that the worms by which his bow-
 els were eroded, were the cause of the gripes.

Now, the greatest singularity in this king's dis-
 ease is, that it was instantly inflicted on him from
 heaven, (which he himself acknowledged, accord-
 ing to Josephus †), otherwise as to verminose pu-
 trefaction in human bodies, we have several instances
 of it. For this very king's grandfather, Herod, sur-
 named the Great, is said to have laboured under this
 disease a long time, till at length it threw him into a
 decay, of which he died ‖. Likewise Herodotus re-
 lates of Pheretima, the mother of Arcefilaus, King
 of Cyrene, that she was rotted alive by worms †.
 And it is recorded of the Roman Emperor Valerius
 Maximianus, that this same loathsome disease not on-
 ly ate away his genital members, but put an end to
 his life †. Wherefore it was impossible, but that

* Acts, chap. xii. ver. 21.—23. † Antiq. Jud.
 lib. xix. cap. viii. sect. 2. † Ubi supra. ‖ Jose-
 phus, An. Jud. lib. xvii. cap. vi. (an. viii. 3) sect. 5. &
 de bello Jud. lib. i. cap. xxxiii. sect. 5. † Hist. lib.
 iv. a fine Ζωσα τολίων ἐξέστη. † Sext. Aurel. Victor.
 epitom. & Pompon. Læti Rom. hist. compend.

some at least of the Greek physicians must have observed some cases of this kind. And accordingly Galen has proposed medicines for ulcers *(καύληκος ἔχοντα)*, that is, abounding with worms *. For he says, in abscesses there are frequently found animals, ζῶα, very like those which are engendered from corruption †. And Philoxenus in Aëtius says, that in the humour of Atheroma's, he sometimes found animals, like gnats or little flies ‡. In fine, Paulus Aegineta teaches the method of getting rid of them ||.

In so clear a case, it is needless to collect a greater number of authorities from the ancients, especially since several modern physicians have made the same observations. For Marcellus Donatus mentions a person of high rank, extremely fat, whose belly was eroded and mortified by little worms engendered in his skin, which was excessively distended by fat and humours; and these worms were not unlike those produced in old rotten cheese †. The learned Nicolaus Tulpius saw worms very like these, issuing with the urine out of the body of a very celebrated physician ‡. And the *Ephemerides naturæ curiosorum*, contain three remarkable cases of this kind. The first is that of a certain Frenchman, whose blood was so corrupted, that very minute animals came forth day and night with horrid tortures, through most of the outlets of the skin, as the eyes, nose, mouth, and bladder; and at length put an end to his miserable

* De compos. medic. per genera, lib. iv. cap. x.

† Lib. de tumorib. præter nat. cap. iv. ‡ Lib. xv. cap. vii. || Lib. iv. cap. xlii. + De hist. medic. mirab. lib. i. cap. v. + Observ. medic. lib. ii. cap. i.

life *. In the second, black worms, not unlike scarabæi or beetles, came out of an abscess formed in the calf of the leg of a girl †. And in the third it is said, that very small white worms issued with the milk from the breasts of a woman in childbed ‡. Nor can I omit two similar cases, one of which is related by Poterius, the other by his commentator Frederic Hoffman. The former attended a countryman, for a tumour on his right knee, out of which, when opened, little live worms issued, which caused an intolerable pain in the part by their bitings. And the latter saw a tradesman, who had a hard tumour about the veins of the arms, which was very troublesome to him. This was opened by a surgeon several times without any benefit; until an ulcer was formed, out of which he took a great number of little black worms, armed with stings or prickles ||.

Now, these histories, wonderful as they seem, are not to be refused credit. For all nature is animated in a surprising degree. The air which we breathe, the food which we eat; all fluids especially, are full of animalcula of very different kinds. Whence it is possible, that some of these, being received into our bodies, and conveyed into the minute passages of the softest parts, as into nests, may there grow, as worms do in the intestines, to their proper size. Hence, by the obstruction of the smallest vessels, tumours arise; which being suppurated by heat and bursting, pour forth their foul offspring in the shape of worms.

* Decur. 2. ann. 5. append. artic. 38. Ibid.

artic. 52. † Ibid. artic. 109. || Poteri opera cum annot. Frid. Hoffmanni edita, Francof. 1698. pag.

Wherefore I cannot agree with those interpreters, who imagine that Herod was consumed by, and died of the phthiriasis, or louzy disease. For *Χάληξ* is a different creature from *Φθιρ*; this corrodes the surface of the skin, that the inner parts of the body. Nor can it admit of doubt, that St Luke, who was a physician, well understood the meaning of both the words. And yet I know that the disease proceeding *ὑπὸ τῶν Φθιρῶν* is by some learned men confounded with that caused *ὑπὸ τῶν Χολήκων*; of the first of which Pherecides Syrus *, and Lucius Sylla †, are said to have died. Whereupon Kunhius says ‡, I look upon the word *Χολεκυσσώδης* in St Luke, and *Φθιρῶδης* in Hesychius §, to be synonymous terms: and his reason is, because lice are worms.

* Ælian. var. hist. lib. iv. cap. xxviii. † Plutarch. in ejus vita. ‡ Not. ad Ælian. § Lib. de vit. philos.

O R A -

ORATIO ANNIVERSARIA HARVEIANA:

In theatro Regii Medicorum Londinensium
Collegii habita, ad diem xviii Octobris,
MDCCXXIII,

PRÆSIDI ILLUSTRISSIMO

SOCIISQUE DOCTISSIMIS

REGII MEDICORUM LONDINENSIIUM COLLEGII

DE ARTE MEDICA INDIES OPTIME MERENTIBUS

ORATIONEM HANC

IN PRÆSTANTISSIMORUM HOMINUM LAUDEM

QUI MAXIMIS SUIS BENEFICIIS

ARTEM ILLAM SUSTENTARUNT

AMPLIFICARUNT ET EXORNARUNT

HABITAM

L. M. Q. D. D. D.

RICHARDUS MEAD.

Ab

lapidibus

in honore

Oratio

et hinc in prima regione

ORA-

ORATIO ANNIVERSARIA HARVEIANA.

ILLUSTRISSE PRAESES,
COLLEGAE SPECTATISSIMI,
AUDITORES HUMANISSIMI,

Si, quantam vim habent ad humanas mentes amore laudis ac gloriae incitandas magnarum virtutum exempla, tantum ego ingenii et eloquentiae in laudandis illis heroibus, quorum hodie nobis commemoranda sunt beneficia, afferre possem; haudquaquam sane vereretur, ne aut illorum meritis parum conveniens, aut vestris auribus minus grata, quam nunc habiturus sum, foret oratio. At vero, cum haec res longe aliter se habeat, et neque natura aptus, neque usu instructus ad dicendum, jussu vestro hoc muneris susceperim; ne importuna artis affectatione vobis sim taedio, historici potius, quam oratoris partes agens, honores medicinae recensebo; et per quos maxime reges aut principes, et quos apud populos, creverit salutaris hujus professionis gloria, in brevi quasi tabella vobis proponam. Et dum hoc faciam, partem laudis istius haud infimam nostrae genti merito attribui debere manifeste ostendam; quo nihil aut mihi ad recitandum jucundius, aut vobis, opinor, ad audiendum acceptius, aut omnibus nobis ad praedicandum honestius esse potest.

Ab Aegyptiis autem, antiquissimis illis omnis fere sapientiae magistris, incipiam; apud quos tanto fuit in honore ars nostra, ut ne reges quidem ipsi illam facere infra dignitatem suam existimaverint. Osirin et Isin in primis reginam medendi peritia excelluisse accepimus.

accepimus. Post horum tempora medicis ex publica pecunia dabantur praemia; et Sacri titulum ferebat liber, in quo descriptae fuerunt leges, ad quas morbis acutis laborantes curare licebat *.

Graeci uti artes omnes subtilius, quam Aegyptii excoluerunt; ita praesertim medicinam, quae ex cognitis paucarum herbarum viribus, et populari experientia constabat, in scientiam redegerunt. Fama celebres apud eos antiquitus fuerunt scholae non paucae, Rhodia cum primis, Crotoniensis, Cnidia, Coa, et Smyrnaea. Crotoniensem illustravit Democedes, cui Darius rex Persarum, inter captivos apud ipsum agentis, acceptum restitutae sanitatis beneficium magnis divitiis et honoribus rependit; non sine insigni humanitatis, qua nihil magis medicum commendat, in Democede exemplo. Cum enim rex medicos Aegyptios, qui se in principio morbi imperite tractassent, occidi iusserat; ille culpaе huius veniam impetravit, et gratiae loco habuit concessam illis cum vita libertatem †.

Ceterarum autem omnium gloriam Coae obscuravit scholae felicitas, postquam ex illa prodierat, qui primus hanc disciplinam a studio sapientiae separavit, divinus Hippocrates. Magno nomini adsurgimus omnes! et parentem medicinae veneramur! qui non tantum sapientissimis praeceptis artem hanc formavit, sed et ipse vita et moribus perfectissimi medici exemplar expressit. Tanto itaque viro maximos honores delatos minime miramur, neque hos tantum a Cois suis, qui imagine ipsius nummos signarunt ‡, sed etiam ab universa Graecia; quae communi concilio, quod “venientem ab Illyriis pestilentiam praedixerat,

* Diod. Sicul. l. i. p. m. 74. † Herodot. lib. iii. c. 129. &c. ‡ Vid. Numm. in Titul.

“discipulosque

“discipulosque ad auxiliandum circa urbes dimiserat,
 “honores illi, quos Herculi, decrevit *.” Civem
 porro adscipserunt Athenienses, auro coronarunt, et
 victum illi et posteris in Prytaneo dederunt †, qui ho-
 nos in Graecia maximus habebatur. Athenienses e-
 nim, cultissimi scientiarum aestimatores, hanc artem
 plurimi semper fecerunt; apud quos antiqua lege cau-
 tum fuit, “Ne quis servus, neve qua femina medi-
 cinam disceret ‡.” Et tam ab iis, quam ab aliis
 Graeciae civitatibus, honores et immunitates eximiae
 publicitus medicis concedebantur ||.

Hinc maximi omni aevo apud Graecos viri medici-
 nam callere laudi sibi duxerunt. Pythagoras et De-
 mocritus primi omnium de virtutibus herbarum scri-
 psere †. Aristoteles, hereditario quasi jure ad se
 pertinere hanc artem ratus (ab Æsculapio enim genus
 duxit →), medicinam non didicit tantum, sed et fa-
 ctitavit ++; librosque de plantis, de anatomicis, et
 ιατρικῇ etiam edidit =. Quin et medendi peritia Ma-
 gni Alexandri benevolentiam sibi primum conciliavit;
 quem cum gravi morbo oppressum liberasset, hanc ab
 eo facultatem rex invictissimus doceri voluit; neque
 illam interdum exercere vile, aut a summa sua digni-
 tate alienum, judicavit **. Crevit postea haec laus in
 familia Aristotelis, cujus ex filia nepos, nomine Eras-
 stratus, magnam consecutus est famam. Is sectam
 longe celeberrimam condidit; quam in schola Smyr-
 naea, jam antea memorata, ad suam fere aetatem,
 quo tempore illi praesidebat Hicesius, Strabo floruisse

* Plin. N. H. l. vii. c. 37. † Soran. in vit. Hippo-
 trat. ‡ Petit. leg. Attic. l. iii. tit. 8. || Lucian. abdi-
 cat. p. m. 457. † Plin. l. xxv. c. 2. → Diog. Laert.
 in vit. ++ Ælian. var. hist. l. v. c. 9. = Diog. La-
 ert. ibid. ** Plutarch. in vit. Alex.

tradit *. Tam insignis porro fuit, qui in hac urbe medicis habebatur honos, ut mihi sane gratuler, qui, hanc occasionem nactus, notitiam illius ex antiquitatis tenebris jam primus in lucem proferam. Honos autem, quem dico, is erat, quo communiter cum praetoribus, summis nimirum urbis magistratibus, ornabantur, ut nomen eorum nummis imprimeretur. Praeterea quo magis ostenderent Smyrnaei, in quanto pretio esset apud eos ars nostra, medicorum nomina deorum salutarium imaginibus in nummis adjungi volebant; quorum multi ex altera parte caput Hygiae, ex altera vero Jovis Aesculapii effigiem cum perspicuis medendi artis insignibus exhibent. Neque Erasistratos suos tantum ita honestabant; sed nonnullis etiam aemulae Herophileorum scholae, quae iisdem aetatibus in loco procul dissito, “fanum Mensis Cari” appellato, inter Laodiceam ad Lycum et Carura, magna cum laude florebat †, eundem honorem tribuebant.

A Graecis ad Romanorum tempora devenientibus minus augusta primo intuitu, et parum laeta sese offert rerum nostrarum facies. Servos fuisse, qui primi Romae medicinam fecerunt, vulgo creditur; et pulsos urbe exulasse medicos, Catone censore, scriptis prodiderunt nonnulli. Haec, in opprobrium artis prolata, quodnam habeant fundamentum, operae est disquirere. De servitute mox dicam: primum autem de exilio quaestionem, calumniam rectius dixeram, paucis expediam. Nulla certe veterum annalium fide, nullis antiquorum monumentorum indicis nititur hoc commentum. Primus, quod sciam, in vulgus edidit vanissimus ille “De vanitate scientiarum” scriptor †,

* Georg. lib. xii. sub finem.

† Strabo dict. loc.

† De van. scient. cap. 83.

Cornelius Agrippa. Ansam vero ad hoc fingendum dedit Plinius *, qui “populum Romanum ultra sexcentefimum annum sine medicis degisse, et exper- tam tandem damnasse medicinam,” adductis etiam Catonis ad Marcum filium adversus hanc artem diste- riis, memoriae mandavit. Tantum autem valuisse aut atrocem animum, aut auctoritatem Catonis, ut me- dicos urbe pelleret, nusquam legimus. Neque da- mnavit omnem medicinam populus; sed in ea, quae manu curat, secandi urendique saevitiam (quam ta- men ipsa non raro imperat misericordia) ut novam, et aspectu terribilem improbavit.

Sed missum faciamus hoc convicium, quod non semel antea diluerunt viri eruditi; et qualis fuerit me- dicorum Romae degentium conditio, praesertim num servilis, paululum dispiciamus. Romani artes omnes a Graecis acceperunt, et sero quidem, “rudi scilicet et bellicosa civitate non magnopere liberalibus di- sciplinis vacante †.” Nec grammaticam quidem, aut poeticam, ante annum quingentesimum excoluerunt ‡. Primus autem, anno supra quingentesimum tricesimo quinto, medicus e Peloponneso Romam venit Archagathus; cui is honor habitus est, ut “jus Quiritium ei datum sit, et taberna in compito Acilio empta “ob id publice ||.” Magna seculo sequenti fama fuit Asclepiadis Bithyni, tam dicendi quam medendi arte insignis, quo se medico amicoque usum fuisse L. Cras- sus apud Ciceronem testatur †; ex cujus etiam po- steris, ut videtur, “Calpurnius Asclepiades, a divo

* Nat. hist. l. xxix. c. i. † Sueton. lib. de illust. grammat. in princ. ‡ Cic. in Brut. c. xviii. & Tuscul. Quæst. in princip. ubi vid. not. Davissii. || Plin.

N. H. l. xxix. c. i. † De orat. l. i. c. 14.

“Trajano parentibus, sibi, et fratribus septem civitates impetravit *.” Neque diu post, cum jam quotidie quaestus causa ex Graecia Romam adirent medici, Julius Caesar, in cujus manus tunc temporis summa rerum potestas devenerat, omnes hanc artem profectos civitate donavit †. “In servos autem id beneficium fuisse collatum, vel suspicari,” ut cum viro inter literatos principe loquar, “nimia est stultitia ‡.” Nihil igitur servile, aut tenue quidem, artem nostram adhuc dedecorat. Sed ut plane, et sine fuce, totam rem dicam; simul cum ingenuis multis et doctis viris non pauci scientia et fortunae bonis inferiores illis temporibus Romam veniebant; qui, etsi non medicamentis, sed manu curarent, medici tamen appellabantur. Hi in divitum et magnatum clientelam se conferebant, et servi agebant, donec civitatem consequerentur; inde liberti, nomen familiae alicujus Romanae sibi adsciscere solebant; neque raro, si ingenium studio literarum excoluissent, morbis etiam internis medebantur, et in medicorum clinicorum censum veniebant. Tali conditione fuit Antonius Musa, cui, postquam ejus opera ex ancipiti morbo convalesceret Octavius Augustus, statuum, aere collato, populus Romanus posuit §. Augustus quoque ei jus annuli aurei, et immunitatem non ipsi tantum, sed omnibus medicinam profitentibus, in posterum tempus concessit †.

Non igitur ars erat servilis apud Romanos medicina; sed liberalis, et tanto in honore, ut etiam pars ejus chirurgica, quae a servis, et exili sorte homini-

* Inscript. antiq. apud Spon, recherch. curieuses. dissert. 27. † Sueton. in vit. c. 42. ‡ Casaub. in dict. vit. Suet. c. 4. § Sueton. in vit. Aug. c. 59.

† Dio. H. R. l. liii. sub an.

bus exerceri poterat, libertatem saepe daret, et magnas opes. Haud exigua sane iis temporibus erant medendi facultatis praemia. Principum medicis annua statuebatur merces. Iis autem, referente Plinio, "imputavit Stertinius, quod quingentis festerium "millibus," pecuniae nostrae plusquam ter mille et sexcentis libris, "contentus esset; cum sexcenta "quaestu urbis sibi esse, numeratis domibus, ostenderet *." Ipse vero et frater ejus sua pecunia Neapolin operibus exornarunt, et tamen "census trecenties centena millia festerium heredi reliquere †." Omitto plura exempla memorare, neque vobis Cassios, Calpetanos, Arruntios, Albutios, Rubrios sistam, Romana nomina, quae professione medicinae et opibus claruerunt. Praeterire autem nequeo, in nummis Rubriorum conspici anguem, deae Salutis signum, monumentum, ut videtur, familiae sibi medicinae laudem vindicantis. Miror itaque in nummis istis explicandis neque Patinum, neque Vaillant, viros de re nummaria optime meritos, hanc, arti suae adeo honorificam, inter alias ejus rei causas longius petitas attulisse ‡. In summa, ita non semper tenui fortuna homines Romae erant medici, ut etiam imperatorum saepe amici essent et familiares ||.

Neque putet quisquam gratia tantum singulari in hunc aut illum collocata fuisse, qualia diximus beneficia; arti habebatur honos, et universis eam profitentibus dabantur immunitates. Collegium enim, five scholam, ut vocabatur, medicorum in urbe fuisse, ex antiquis marmorum inscriptionibus apparet †.

* Lib. xxix. c. 1. † Ibid. ‡ Vid. Patin. & Vaill. fam. Rom.

|| Vid. Spon. recherch. curieuses dissert. 27. † Mercur. art. gymn. l. i. c. 7.

Quales autem legibus dabantur illis immunitates, veterum jurisconsultorum libri nos docent. Exempla e multis pauca tantum proferam. Constantini Magni imperatoris exstat hoc rescriptum: "Medicos, et maxime archiatros, grammaticos, et doctores legum, una cum uxoribus et filiis, nec non et rebus, quas in civitatibus suis possident, ab omni functione, et ab omnibus muneribus, vel civilibus vel publicis, immunes esse praecipimus; et neque in provinciis hospites recipere, nec ullo fungi munere, nec ad iudicium deduci, vel exhiberi, vel injuriam pati; ut si quis eos vexaverit, poena arbitrio iudicis placeatur *." Nec novo prorsus favore his omnibus beneficiis tum primum facultas haec salutaris honestabatur. Jam ante enim "medicis et philosophis, ne hospitem reciperent, a principibus fuisse immunitatem indultam," imperatores Vespasianus et Hadrianus rescripserant †. Item Antoninus Pius a muneribus civilibus et publicis "immunes esse medicos" iusserat ‡. Deinde post hos omnes Julianus, qui, nisi nomini maculam fixisset hostile erga Christianos odium, inter sapientissimos imperatores jure censeretur, non sine honorifico utilitatis artis nostrae testimonio, superiorum principum decreta de medicis, lege lata, sancivit, eosque a curialibus muneribus liberos esse voluit ||. Sed de rebus medicis apud populum terrarum orbis dominum fatis, opinor, dictum fuit.

Si medicinae autem tempora, et varias quasi aetates spectemus, ad Arabes jam, simul cum armis literarum studia agitantes, nos deducit orationis filium.

* Leg. 6. cod. de profess. & med. † Leg. ult. § ult. ff. de mun. & hon. ‡ Leg. 6. § 2. ff. de excusat.

|| Vid. Julian. epistol.

lis enim seculis, quibus foeda barbaries ceteras fere nationes obduxerat, penes eos permansit artis hujus scientia. Deficiunt quidem hac in parte annales medici, et linguae suae difficultatibus involuta in bibliothecarum forulis latent, quae de medicorum historia gentis illius scriptores memoriae mandarunt, aliquando forsan in lucem protrahenda. Speciminis autem loco ex ineditis illorum monumentis observare libet, imperatoris medico annuo stipendio fuisse “quindecies centena millia drachmarum *;” quae, si ad nostram pecuniam exigantur, plusquam tricies mille librarum summam conficiunt. Ingentem sane, et forsan vix credibilem esse hanc principum munificentiam, quis dicet. At non tam ministri, quam consilarii, imo affines regum, apud eos habebantur medici; et terrarum redditus, et urbium praefecturae illis saepe in mercedem cedebant.

Postquam, renascentibus literis, antiqui doctrinae fontes recludi, et in Italia primum, inde et in ceteris Europae regionibus, fervere studia scientiarum coeperunt, apud alios et alios populos medicina honores varios sortita est; utque gloria aluntur artes, ita haec semper accepta beneficia magnis in rempublicam utilitatibus rependit. Longum esset scholae Salernitanae, Bononiensis, Patavinae, Montis Pessulani, Parisiensis, et aliarum quam plurimum jura et immunitates

* *Osaibea* de vitis medicorum, ms. Arab. Drachmae autem hic non Atticae, sed Arabicae intelligi debent; quarum hae, si Golio credamus in *Lex. Arab.* tertia parte illis sunt leviores. Nec longe discrepat Gravii sententia, qui, ex comparatione cum grana nostris discrimen petens, veterem Atticorum drachmam grana 67. Arabicam vero $47\frac{1}{3}$ exaequare statuit. Vid. Greaves's discourse of the Roman denary, p. 61. 115.

explicare;

explicare; verum illud memorare juvat: ut nusquam honoratior, quam apud hos, exstitit medicina; ita nullum collegium, absit verbis invidia, virorum ingenio et doctrina excellentium hoc nostro fuit feracius.

Amplissimus hic dicendi campus sese aperit; sed monet me praescriptum munus, ne exiguum hoc temporis spatium, de medicis optime meritorum memoriae sacrum, medicorum praeconiis effluere sinam; dicant potius exteri, quantum per Anglorum labores in medicinae studio ipsi profecerint. At quidni dicam rara felicitate id nobis contigisse, ut, qui hic salutaris scientiae lumina claruerunt, iidem dignitatis nostrae auctores et custodes beneficentissimi celebrentur? Ecquis Linacro, qui sub auspiciis regis invictissimi, Henrici Octavi, primus nos auctoritate instruxit, sapientiozem, et literis cultiozem dicet quempiam? Ecquis Caio, qui insignia potestatis ad decus et ornamentum addidit, arte praestantiozem? An Harveio, qui potentiam opibus auxit, sagaci ingenio, et naturae scientia, ullum inveniemus parem? Hi nimirum veterum sapientium more, relicta patria, terras alio sole calentes adierunt, Italiam in primis, antiquum illud Musarum sacrum; ubi parum illis fuit omne disciplinarum genus toto pectore haurire, et domum adferre; adhuc majora animo conceperunt, formam nempe reipublicae medicae, qua in unum corpus, quasi membra, coirent artis professores. Amant enim societatem scientiae; et concordia, tanquam communi anima, vigent. Hinc alius post alium, veluti vicario studio, legibus et statutis sodalitium hoc communiverunt; rerum gestarum annales condiderunt; et solenne convivium, cum grata bene meritorum de nobis commemoratione, instituerunt.

erunt. Vivite aeternum, illustria nomina! Vestrae, dum stabit honos medicinae, manebunt laudes; stabit autem, quamdiu cura sui tanget mortales, et morbis opportuna reddet corpora in luxum et libidinem proclivis hominum natura. Sed et alios, quos habuimus ejusdem laudis aemulos, silentio premere est nefas; Caldwellum, Gullstonum, Cronium, qui amplissimis honorariis chirurgiae et incisionis studium promoverunt; ut etiam munificentissimum Hamaeum, cui viventi aedes nostras, morienti praediorum suorum hereditatem debemus. Ut magnae autem sunt apud bonos virtutis illecebrae, illius praecipue, qua publicae utilitati consulitur; spectata haec medicorum liberalitas, et in commune studia sua conferentium generosus ardor, alios quoque viros, sanguine pariter ac literis illustres, in laudis ejusdem partem attraxit. Nec sequior sexus ἀνέμωλος esse voluit, ut, quibus ob teneram formam plus est in arte nostra praesidii, aliquid etiam ad ejus decus afferre viderentur. Honoratissimae igitur feminae, regia etiam stirpe illustres, Arabella Stuarta, et Maria Comitissa Salopiensis, socia beneficentia, ad levandos sumptus in aedibus nostris emendis factos, pecuniam larga manu donaverunt. His adjungam nobilissimum virorum par, Joannem Lumleium Baronem, et Henricum Durnovariae Marchionem; quorum ille cum Caldwello, quem dixi, junxit munificentiam: hic in tanto nos habuit amore, ut non modo bibliothecam dederit, optimis libris instructissimam; sed et inter nos cenferi, comitiis nostris interesse, et rem medicam sedulo procurare voluerit. Omine sane felici! cum et nunc nobis gratulemur optimatem, honoris insignibus illustrissimum, et hos tamen animi magnitudine vincentem, ta-

bulis nostris suo nomine decus et splendorem addidisse. Non ultra pergam magnorum virorum laudes, quas nec hominis disertissimi vox aequare posset, ingenii culpa imminuere. Humanitatis profecto et scientiae exempla, quae vos, collegae ornatissimi, assidue ostenditis, memoriam illorum quavis oratione longe melius consecrabunt. Etenim dum illorum vestigia premitis, quotidianum illis instauratis laudis monumentum, et prudentis consilii, ac bene collocatae operae testimonium perhibetis perpetuum. Quis praesidem illustrissimum, strenue ac prudenter auctoritatem nostram tuentem, suspicit; et Linacri sapientiam haud statim sibi repraesentat? Quis censoribus imperitorum artis perniciosam audaciam coercentibus, et ne qua in pharmacis nostris conficiendis fraus fiat providentibus, gratiam habet; vel quaestoris in aerario administrando fidem et frugalitatem laudat; vel omnes vos denique sine malis artibus saluti civium prospicientes, et pro meritis divitiis et honoribus auctos veneratur: nec eorum, qui primi hujus disciplinae fundamenta posuerunt, atque hoc domicilium scientiae condiderunt, benefacta simul honorate praedicat, summisque laudibus in coelum extollit? Maesti igitur este sapientia, viri clarissimi, coeptam viam pergite. Hac enim ratione laudis aequae ac vitae lampada filijs tradetis; atque hi iterum nepotibus; qui, majorum exempla sequentes, collegii hujus jura, decus, et dignitatem, in omne aevum duratura (ita voveo et auguror) suis etiam posteris facta tecta conservabunt. Dixi.

VIRO

VIRO DOCTISSIMO
JOHANNI FREIND,
RICHARDUS MEAD,

S. D.

EIdem tandem libero, amicissime vir, et rationem, quam in variolis curandis teneo, una cum exemplis aliquot quae hanc illustrant simul et confirmant, quae a me petiisti ut chartis mandarem, ea nunc ad te mitto.

Sermo noster erat, uti memini, de morbo, ubi ad summum incrementum pervenit, et quo modo eo tempore continendus sit aeger; dixi me jam ab aliquot annis usu comperisse, commodissimum esse, plerisque saltem in casibus, alvum ducere; nunc, quo consilio, et qua cum cautione id primum fecerim, describam breviter.

Medicos nostros ita plerumque sollicitos habet pustularum consideratio, ut ab omni fere vacuatione periculum esse putent, nimirum ne ab hac materiae corruptae concoctio turbetur, aut in partes propulsio prohibeatur.

In faciei et manuum intumescencia spem omnem ponit Sydenhamus; cum tamen mori videamus quotidie, quibus cutis etiam ad summum intumuit, et, ipso fatente, plurimis in casibus nulla arte promoveri possit salutaris ille tumor.

Mortonus, dum in committendis cum veneno mor-

bido spiritibus animalibus totus est, ita calidissimis alexipharmacis, copiis, si diis placet, contra deleterium hostem auxiliaribus, assidue pugnat, ut novas in sanguine turbas cieat, et accendat quam reprimere debuit febrem; hinc illae ipsae, quas adducit, historiae palam faciunt, plerosque, quorum curam habuit, aegrotos aut excalectos interiisse, aut saltem *ἐν δὲ πρὸς* evasisse.

Mihi res haec sic se habere videtur; in confluentibus regularibus Sydenhamo dictis, cum jam inclinato morbo, detumuit facies, accedit, ex corrupta materia, aut in pus nondum versa, aut ex pustulis in sanguinem rejecta, putrida febris, quae calore, inquietudine, similibusque indiciis se prodit, et, nisi succurratur, intra biduum triduumve plerumque aegrum e medio tollit, interdum vero ad plures dies protrahitur.

Utcunque vero varia jam insent et succedant symptomata, illud tamen omnibus commune est, ut exanitionem aliquam desiderent. Plerumque fit, ut aeger nono aut decimo, a prima pustularum eruptione, die, cum lingua arida, pulsu arteriarum vehementiori, et spiritu difficiliore, incalescat; ubi haec adsunt, immisso sub vesperam ad ventrem solvendum clystere, postero die leni potione cathartica alvum duco, vesperi haustum narcoticum, si opus fuerit, sumendum do.

In hoc morbi genere manus et pedes intumescunt: adeo vero non cohibet aut reprimat hunc tumorem purgatio, ut illum post hanc feliciter procedere semper observaverim.

Evenit autem non raro, maxime in pessimae notae morbo, ut cum pulsu arteriarum exiguo et languido, sine

siue ulla insigni manuum intumescencia, febricitet aegrotus, et imminutis admodum viribus torpeat magis, quam calore uratur.

In huiusmodi aegritudine, imponenda sunt brachii et cruribus emplastra vesicatoria; neque tamen ab omni purgatione abstinendum est, sed ea esse debet lenissima et viribus aegrotantis accommodata, et per intervalla repetita; eo enim magis necessaria est, ubi non intumescunt partes, ventris solutio, quoniam in plerisque his casibus, etiam ipsa, quae in pustulis est, faecies magnam partem in pus non convertitur.

Illud in universum hic tenendum est, maiorem jam habendam esse virium aegri, quam pustularum rationem: peracta jam est omnis quae per cutem fieri potest morbidae materiae propulsio; per alias igitur vias ducendus est, qui periculum minatur noxius humor. Cessant ab officio nunc salivae canales, quique a primis fere morbi diebus magna copia per hos fluxit, viscidus jam haeret, et vix exspuitur liquor. Urinae excretio, si forte fuit per aliquot dies larga et benigna, saepius tamen illa hoc tempore cum difficultate et solito parcius redditur. Restant igitur expurgandae intestinorum glandulae, quae eo sunt corruptis humoribus e sanguine derivandis accommodatiores, quo natura crassiores lentiores expellunt.

Id vero monuisse debueram, non hoc tantum tempore, sed et nullo non morbi die, aegro protinus mittendum esse sanguinem, si respirandi difficultas urgeat, si supervenerit phrenitis, aut alia quaevis nimii fervoris febrilis se prodant indicia.

Ex innumeris exemplis quae mihi quotidiana experientia suppeditat, pauca tantum seligam, ut quomodo

do haec medicina ad varios et difficillimos casus accommodetur, ostendam.

Adolescenti annorum fere sedecim, nono aëgritudinis die intumuerunt admodum caput et manus, accessit vero febris, cum magno praecordiorum aestu, spiritu difficili, et delirio. Misso quamprimum e vena brachii ad 3xvj. sanguine, dedi pil. ruff. 3fs. et elapsis horis decem, cum nondum responderet alvus, elect. lenitiv. 3vj. largiter purgatus haustum sumpsit anodynum; hinc adeo se remisit febris, et levata sunt symptomata, ut, praeter spem, brevi convaluerit, licet in misellum adeo saevierit morbus, ut, vitiata a pustulis in utroque oculo tunica cornea, visu privatus vitae dulcedinem amiserit.

In uno atque altero adolescente eodem fere modo laborante feliciter expertus sum, minime ab hac medicina abstinendum esse, etiam si (quod non raro fit) crebra in pustularum intervallis exanthemata erumpant, et malignitatis nomine adstantes terreant; haec enim non febrem solvunt, sed materiae morbidae copiam et lentorem indicant; quo magis necessarium est, interposito tempore, alvum saepius ducere.

In puella quinque annos nata, apparebant inter pustulas a primis decubitus diebus hic illic maculae purpureae et lividae; manus vero nono die intumuerunt; die decimo, assumpto electuario lenitivo mora est alvus; postero die, frons, quam alba quasi vesica obduxerat, divore decolorata est: hanc spiritu vini tepido foveri iussi; singulis noctibus medicamento narcotico conciliatus est somnus; decimo quarto die, nunc primum diminuto manuum tumore, iterum purgata est; ut et die decimo sexto; jamque quae faciem exasperaverat

asperaverat crusta nigra dellescere coepit, et tarde licet dirupta certam tamen spem salutis ostendere.

Accidit interdum, sed raro, ut sub finem aegritudinis repullulēt quasi morbus, et succedentibus sub crustis, quibus obducta est cutis, novis pustulis, renascatur; unde pro humoris abundantia etiam ultra vicesimum diem porrigitur malum; illud nuper vidi in nobili femina annorum quadraginta, quae opimo corporis habitu, etiam tertium succrescentibus variolis materiam suffecit; facta hinc est per omnia membra continuata exulceratio, ad diem usque vicesimum et octavum se excipientibus crustulis, ita ut ex longo decubitu ulcera in lumbis gangraenae metum attulerint. Die duodecimo, leni potione purgata est; decimo quinto, subsidente qui ad hunc diem duraverat, manuum tumore, iterum alvum subducere necesse habui; et, interjectis tribus vel quatuor diebus, purgationem repetiit ad usque morbi exitum; restituto tandem in integrum, post longam valetudinem, ulcerato corpore.

Omni de purgatione dubitationem tollit nonnunquam in gravissimis casibus ipsa natura, dum in inferiora noxiam materiam depellit, continuato per plures dies alvi fluxu; hoc cum fit, ita nunc comprimi nunc solvi debet venter, ut ne nimiae dejectiones vires prosternant. Incolumis hoc modo evasit nuper admodum nobilissimus adolescens, annorum 18. Huic facies sexto die, sine ullo tumore, chartae pergamenae speciem referebat; suppurationis signa nulla erant; quapropter imposita sunt membris emplastra vesicatoria, quae solito plus humoris educere observavi. Die nono, manibus nihil prorsus intumescens, supervenit diarrhoea; hanc sumptum saepius cum confectione

fracastorij

fracaſtorii rhabarbarum ita compeſcuit, ut ter tamen quaterve quotidie minimum deiceret aeger; decimo quatto die, rupta in facie membrana tenui ſanie eroſa ſubtus apparebat cutis, non ante vicesimum diem decidentibus penitus ſquamulis; alvus vero, per omne id tempus, eo quo dixi modo, fluebat.

Et ſane, ut finem tandem faciam, vix quemquam graviter hoc morbo correptum ſalvum fieri vidi, niſi cui, declinante febre, aut largiter profluens urina, aut reſolutus venter, ſaluti fuit. Ut de infantibus nihil dicam, quos per totum morbum cito alvus periculo plerumque liberat.

Haec habui, vir eruditiffime, quæ tecum ſuper hac re communicarem; tu illis ſic utaris velim, ut dum noſtras has rationes acri tuo iudicio perpendis, quantum momentum eae habere poſſint etiam in aliis interdum febribus, quæ difficulter et tarde ſolvuntur, diſpicias. Mihi certe ita feliciter ceſſit haec medendi via, ut humani generis intereſſe putem, ut illa publici juris fiat. Sed de hoc tu ſtatues, ut voles; ego ſatis ſuperque habeo tibi mōrem geſſiſſe, et quanti tua mandata faciam hoc officio comprobaſſe. Vale, et me tui amantiſſimum, quod facis, ama.

Dabam Calend. Se-

ptemb. 1716.

An

AN ABSTRACT of part of a letter from Dr
Bonomo to Signior Redi, containing some
OBSERVATIONS concerning the WORMS of
HUMAN BODIES.

HAVING frequently observed that the poor women when their children are troubled with the itch, do with the point of a pin pull out of the scabby skin little bladders of water, and crack them like fleas upon their nails; and that the scabby slaves in the bagnio at Leghorn do often practise this mutual kindness upon one another; it came into my mind to examine what these bladders might really be.

I quickly found an itchy person, and asking him where he felt the greatest and most acute itching, he pointed to a great many little pustules not yet scabbed over, of which picking out one with a very fine needle, and squeezing from it a thin water, I took out a very small white globule scarcely discernible: observing this with a microscope, I found it to be a very minute living creature, in shape resembling a tortoise, of whitish colour, a little dark upon the back, with some thin and long hairs, of nimble motion, with six feet, a sharp head, with two little horns at the end of the snout.

Not satisfied with the first discovery, I repeated the search in several itchy persons, of different age, complexion, and sex, and at differing seasons of the year, and in all found the same animals; and that in most of the watery pustules, for now and then in some few I could not see any.

And though, by reason of their minuteness, and

colour the same with the skin, it is hard to discern these creatures upon the surface of the body, nevertheless I have sometimes seen them upon the joints of the fingers in the little furrows of the cuticula, where with their sharp head they first begin to enter, and by this gnawing and working in with their body, they cause a most troublesome itching, till they are got quite under the cuticula; and then it is easy to see how they make ways from place to place by their biting and eating, one single one happening sometimes to make several pustules, of which I have often found two or three together, and for the most part very near to one another.

With great earnestness I examined whether or no these animalcules laid eggs, and after many inquiries, at last by good fortune while I was drawing the figure of one of them by a microscope, from the hinder part I saw drop a very small and scarcely visible white egg, almost transparent, and oblong, like to the seed of a pine-apple.

I oftentimes found these eggs afterwards, from which no doubt these creatures are generated, as all others are, that is, from a male and female, though I have not yet been able, by any difference of figure, to distinguish the sex of these animals.

From this discovery it may be no difficult matter to give a more rational account of the itch, than authors have hitherto delivered us. It being very probable that this contagious disease owes its origin neither to the melancholy humour of Galen, nor the corrosive acid of Sylvius, nor the particular ferment of Van Helmont, nor the irritating salts in the serum or lymph of the moderns; but is no other than the
continual

continual biting of these animalcules in the skin, by means of which some portion of the serum oozing out through the small apertures of the cutis, little watery bladders are made, within which the insects continuing to gnaw, the infected are forced to scratch, and by scratching increase the mischief, and thus renew the troublesome work, breaking not only the little pustules, but the skin too, and some little blood-vessels, and so making scabs, crusty sores, and such like filthy symptoms.

From hence we come to understand how the itch proves to be a distemper so very catching; since these creatures by simple contact can easily pass from one body to another, their motion being wonderfully swift, and they as well crawling upon the surface of the body as under the cuticula, being very apt to stick to every thing that touches them, and a very few of them being once lodged, they multiply apace by the eggs which they lay.

Neither is it any wonder if this infection be propagated by the means of sheets, towels, handkerchiefs, gloves, &c. used by itchy persons; it being easy enough for some of these creepers to be lodged in such things as those; and indeed I have observed that they will live out of the body two or three days.

Nor in the last place shall we be at a loss to know the reason of the cure of this malady by lixivial washes, baths, and ointments made up with salts, sulphurs, vitriols, mercury's simple, precipitate, or sublimate, and such sort of corrosive and penetrating medicines. These being infallibly powerful to kill the vermin lodged in the cavities of the skin; which scratching will never do, partly by reason of their hardness,

and partly because they are so minute as scarcely to be found by the nails.

Neither do inward medicines perform any real service in this case, it being always necessary after a tedious use of these to have recourse to those external ones already mentioned. And if in practice we oftentimes experience, that this disease, when we think it is quite cured by unction, does nevertheless in a short time return again, this is not strange, since though the ointment may have killed all the living creatures, yet it may not probably have destroyed all their eggs, laid as it were in the nests of the skin, from which they may afterwards breed again and renew the distemper. And upon this account, it is very advisable after the cure is once performed, still to continue the anointing for a day or two more; which it is the easier to do, because these liniments may be made agreeable enough, and of a good smell, as particularly is that compounded of the ointment of orange flowers or roses, and a small quantity of red precipitate.

AN ACCOUNT OF THREE CASES OF THE HYDROPHOBIA.

THE symptoms from the bite of a mad dog are so surprising and terrible, that it is hardly possible to describe the agony of a patient in this unhappy condition. I have lately had the opportunity to see two instances of this case.

The first was of a lad of about the age of nine years, a sturdy and bold boy. A mad bitch of the mongrel kind was hunted in the street, he struck at her with a stick, and she flying in his face, bit him in the right

right cheek, which was torn with a large wound to the middle of the nose. This was on the 20th of April last, 1709. A surgeon cured the wound in about fourteen days time, by applying for the first three days, theriac. andromach. in sp. vin. and afterwards dressing it with liniment. arcaei and balsam. terebinthin. No other care was taken, only a bolus of theriac. andromach. was given him every night while under cure, and quickly after he was bit, he was persuaded to eat the whole liver of the bitch fried.

He continued very brisk and well to the 22d of May; upon that day he seemed dull and sick, would eat no dinner, except a little boiled spinnage, walked out in the afternoon, and in the evening complained of his stomach and head; his mother gave him a small glass of brandy, for he would drink nothing else. In the night he was very bad, started often, and screamed out as in an agony, especially when desired to drink, and complained miserably whenever he made urine, saying it hurt him. The next morning he vomited up the herbs he had eat the day before, unaltered. I was sent for that day in the afternoon, and found him in a perfect agony, all in a sweat, trembling, tossing himself up and down, talking continually, looking very wild; his pulse low, and sometimes quicker, then slower: his urine made the night before as well coloured as ordinary. I desired him to drink; he took a little in his mouth, but as it was going down, he threw it out with violence, saying it hurt him; and praying that he might take no more. We over persuaded him to hold a little in his mouth, and swallow it by degrees and gently; he did so with a little more ease, but was glad when it was over.

We

We bid him suck the drink through a quill ; he tried, but could not get it down by continual gulps, but stopped as soon as a very little was passed, still crying out that it hurt him to swallow it.

I presently declared the case to be desperate. However, for the satisfaction of the relations, blistering plaisters were applied to the back and on each side of the neck ; and a diuretic bolus of sal. succin. camphor. and conserv. lujul. was given every six hours ; for he seemed from the first of his complaint to have a difficulty of urine.

The next day, the 24th at noon, I found him much worse, he had raved all night ; could not bear the sight of any thing white, and said, that if all the women in the room who had white aprons would go out, he should be well presently. He said he would drink if we would give him it in a black cup ; but when brought, made many excuses, and could not, though at the same time he complained he was dry, and pleased himself with talking of full pots. He ate some bread and butter heartily, but vomited it up quickly together with a frothy slime. We dipped him in a tub of warm water ; he said he was not afraid of water, and was quiet in it for a little while, but soon fell into a convulsion-fit, which obliged us to take him out. I observed his eyes to grow more staring, and the pupil to be prodigiously enlarged. He was thrown continually with such violence from place to place, that it was very hard to keep him in bed ; and quite tired and spent, fell into cold sweats, and died this day at four in the afternoon.

The next day I obtained leave to open the body. We examined the brain, throat, breast, and stomach ;
but

but met with no extraordinary appearance any where, excepting that there was a great quantity of greenish viscid bile in the stomach.

The other patient was a very lusty vigorous man of 45 years. He had ten weeks before been bit in one of the fore-fingers near the nail, by a little naked dog of the Guinea breed. On the 8th of November in the morning he complained of a great sickness at stomach, and vomited green and yellow choler. The next morning he took a dose of rad. ipecacuanh. Whilst he was vomiting, he complained of a difficulty of swallowing; and when pressed to drink to work off the medicine, contrived himself a way of sucking the gruel given him, through a piece of a tobacco-pipe, but could not get down above one pint; and though he afterwards often tried this trick, yet it did not succeed.

On the 10th he had eight ounces of blood taken away at the arm, and took a bolus of theriac. andromach. with lap. contrayerv.

I came to him on the 11th; found him tied in his bed, raving mad, biting and spitting at the bystanders, crying out murder, making an odd noise as if he coughed up something from the throat; this motion I had also took notice of in the boy, and I suppose this is what some authors have called barking.

He said he would drink if we would unbind him, and give him water; but as soon as it came to his mouth, he threw away the cup with the greatest fury imaginable, and grew so unruly, that he was with much ado tied down again.

I observed that he had a palsy of his right arm, for he moved this only by the help of the other; and those

those who attended him, had taken notice that this symptom began the day before, and that at the same time he had endeavoured to read, but could not, complaining of a mist before his eyes.

As he seemed afraid of every body, so he shewed the greatest enmity to those, for whom at other times he used to have the most love and respect.

I ordered a surgeon to take away 20 ounces of blood at his arm ; and observed it to be very thick and black. He was very tame after this for a few minutes, but fell again into his outrageous fit, in which he soon laid himself down quite spent, and died.

I could not by all possible means get leave to open the body.

Since these accidents I have had an account sent me by a surgeon from Stamford in Lincolnshire, of a young man of about 18 years, who died hydrophobous by the bite of a mad fox, that had been bit by a mad dog. The symptoms discovered themselves three months after the wound, which was upon the back of the hand, and being healed by the application of theriaca andromach. had left a small black scab behind.

Three days before his death he was seized with a fever, for which he was blooded, vomited, and blistered ; he bit to pieces the glass in which drink was given him. When dissected, the fauces were found very much inflamed ; the left lobe of the lungs black, with the vesicles full of black blood ; the surface in some places, which the blackness had not covered, appearing blistered, as if raised by cantharides. The liver was hard and of a yellow bilious colour.

During

During the whole violence of the distemper, the penis was observed to be continually erected, and as hard as a bone. This symptom is particularly taken notice of by Cælius Aurelianus.

The surgeon who opened the body, with his knife slightly wounded his fore-finger, and was surpris'd to find that it festered, and gave him much more pain than a greater cut had at other times done. This I the rather take notice of, because something of the same nature happened to the surgeon who dissected my patient. His hand the following night was taken with an erysipelas, attended with great tension and pain: this was owing to a little wound made in one of his fingers a day or two before, from which, in turning over the parts, he had rubbed off the plaster; and it went not off without the continued application of cooling and discutient medicines.

From all these histories, it may not perhaps be wrong to conclude, that the * hydrophobia (a name not very proper for the distemper) is the effect of a particular kind of an inflammation in the blood, accompanied with so great a tension and driness of the nervous membranes, and such an elasticity and force of the fluid with which they are filled, that the most common representations are made to the mind with too great effect, and the usual impressions of objects upon the organs cannot be suffered: hence proceed the timorousness, unaccountable anxiety and inquietude, which are always the forerunners of the dread of liquids; as also did the pain in making water, and the strange aversion observed in the boy at the sight of any thing white; the retina being really hurt and

* Vid. essays on poisons.

grieved by the striking of the rays of light upon it. Nor is it hard to conceive that when the salival liquor is hot, and the throat inflamed and dry, the swallowing of drink should cause such an intolerable agony; no more than it is that, when things are wrought up to this wretched condition, the dismal tragedy should not last above three or four days at most, in which the patient is perfectly fatigued and torn to death by the violence of his actions and efforts.

On the 11th of the month, the patient was taken very ill. His head the following night was taken with a violent pain, attended with great tenderness; this was owing to a little wound made in one of his fingers, a day or two before, from which, in turning over the page, he had rubbed the blood out, and it went not off without the assistance of the most cooling and discutient medicines.

From all these histories, it may not perhaps be wrong to conclude, that the inflammation is of a not very proper for the (Went) is the effect of a particular kind of an inflammation in the blood, accompanied with a great tension and distension of the vessels, and such an elasticity and force of the blood, which they are filled, that the most common evacuations are made to the blood with too great effect, and the usual functions of organs upon the organs cannot be suffered: hence proceed the hemorrhages, incoagulable humors, and laborious state, which are always the symptoms of the distension of blood; as also did the pain in making water, and the strange sweating of sweat in the day, as the light of any thing white, the reason being really that the

* The effects on poisons.

Vol. III. H N

An ANNIVERSARY ORATION
in honour of HARVEY,
&c.

Delivered before the Royal College of
 Physicians at London, upon the 18th
 of October 1723.

TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRESES,
 AND THE VERY LEARNED FELLOWS
 OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AT LON-
 DON,

THOSE UNWEARIED PROMOTERS OF THE MEDICAL
 ART,

THE FOLLOWING ORATION,
 COMPOSED IN HONOUR OF THOSE WORTHIES,

WHO, BY THEIR MOST EXTENSIVE LIBERALITY,
 HAVE SUPPORTED, IMPROVED, AND EMBELLISHED
 THE SAME,

IS
 MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY
 RICHARD MEAD,

AN ANNIVERSARY ORATION in honour of HARVEY, &c.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRESES,

MOST RESPECTFUL COLLEAGUES, and
COURTEOUS HEARERS.

Examples of remarkable virtues have the greatest tendency to fire the minds of men with the love of praise and glory; if then, in praising those worthies whose favours are this day to be commemorated by us, my genius and eloquence be any how proportionable to the subject, I would not be afraid that the harangue I am now to deliver, should disparage their merits, or prove nauseous to your ears. But as this is far from being the case, and as I have undertaken this task by your orders, I shall, though neither cut out by nature, nor trained by practice to speak in public, in recounting the praises of medicine, act rather the part of an historian than an orator, and lay before you, as in a short map, what kings and princes, and what states have advanced this salutary profession; in doing of which, I shall clearly prove, that no small part of these panegyrics is to be ascribed to our own nation, than which nothing can be more agreeable for me to evince, or for you to hear, nor more honourable for all of us to declare.

To begin therefore with the Egyptians, who were indeed a people the most ancient, and real masters of wisdom; among them was our art in so great esteem, that even their monarchs did not think it below them

to

to practise it. We are informed, that Osiris and Queen Isis in particular were very great adepts in physick. Since their times rewards were assigned to physicians out of the public treasury, and the book which contained the rules for curing those affected with acute diseases, was held sacred *.

As the Greeks studied all the arts with more accuracy than the Egyptians, so more especially that of medicine. This at first consisted of the knowledge of a few simples and their powers, together with popular experience; but they reduced it to a science. Among the Grecians were many famous medical schools, particularly those of Rhodes, Croton, Cnidus, Coos, and Smyrna. The school at Croton was rendered famous by Democedes, whom Darius King of Persia, when, among others, he was his prisoner, highly rewarded and honoured for restoring him to health. At this time Democedes exhibited a remarkable instance of humanity, than which nothing more recommends a physician. The case stands thus: When Darius had ordered the Egyptian physicians, who had treated him harshly in the beginning of his malady, to be put to death; Democedes, by his intercession, procured them not only their life, but their liberty †.

The success however of the school at Coos obscured the glory of all the rest, in regard the divine Hippocrates was educated there, who first made this art a distinct study from that of philosophy. We all rise to the mighty name! we adore the parent of physic! who not only has formed this art by the wisest maxims, but has himself, in his life and practice, copied the most

* Diod. Sicul. l. i. p. m. 74.
c. 129. &c.

† Herodot. lib. iii.

consummate physician ! No wonder then that the highest honours were conferred upon him, not only by the people of Coos, who impressed his image upon their coins *; but by all Greece, which, for his having forewarned them of a pestilence coming from Illyrium, and sending his scholars to aid the cities all about, in a public assembly voted him the same honours they did to Hercules †. Moreover, the Athenians made him free of their city, crowned him with gold, and allotted him and his posterity a subsistence in their Prytaneum ‡, which is the highest honour they could bestow. The Athenians were a very polite people, and very fond of the sciences, and always had the medical art in the highest estimation, insomuch that they enacted, by an express ancient law, that no slave nor woman should ever learn physic §. And both by them, and all the other states of Greece, extraordinary honours and privileges were publicly granted to physicians †.

Hence it is, that the greatest men in all ages among the Greeks reckoned it their glory to understand physic. Pythagoras and Democritus were the first who wrote of the virtues of herbs †. Aristotle looking upon this art as hereditary, (for he derived his pedigree from Æsculapius †), not only studied physic, but frequently practised it =; and published some books concerning plants, anatomical subjects, and those skilled in the several branches of phy-

* Vid. Numm. in Titul. † Plin. N. H. l. vii. c. 37. ‡ Soran. in vit. Hippocrat. § Petit. leg. Attic. l. iii. tit. 8. † Lucian. abdicat. p. m. 457.

† Plin. l. xxv. c. 2. † Diog. Laert. in vit.

= Ælian. var. hist. l. v. c. 9.

fic *. Nay, by his skill in medicine, he insinuated himself into the favour of Alexander the Great, who, having by his means recovered of a dangerous illness, wanted to learn the art, and was far from thinking it contemptible or below his royal dignity to practise it †. Afterwards Aristotle's family became more remarkable in this respect, and Erasistratus his grandson by a daughter acquired great reputation. He founded a very famous sect, which, as Strabo informs us, flourished in the school of Smyrna above mentioned, almost to his days; at which time Hicesius had the direction of it ‡. So remarkable was the respect paid to physicians in this city, that I cannot help congratulating myself in having this opportunity of rescuing it from the darkness of antiquity. Now, the honour I speak of was the same with that of the chief magistrates of the city; namely, having their names inscribed upon the coins. In fine, the people of Smyrna, in order to show in what esteem this art was among them, chose to have the names of physicians inscribed upon their coins, together with the images of their tutelar gods; and upon one side of those coins is to be seen the head of Hygia, on the other, the effigy of Jupiter Æsculapius, with evident appendages of the medical art. Nor did they thus dignify their own physicians only, but paid the same respect to some of Herophilus's school, though a rival, which at the same time flourished with great applause ||, in a very distant place, named *the temple of Mensis Carus*, betwixt Laodicea, towards Lycus and Carura.

When we leave the Greeks, and come down to the

* Diog. Laert. ib. † Plutarch. in vit. Alex.

‡ Georg. lib. xii. sub fin. || Strabo dict. loc.

times of the Romans, the aspect of our affairs is, at first sight, far from being so venerable or amiable, in regard it is commonly believed that slaves first practised medicine at Rome; and some authors inform us, that during Cato's censorship physicians were expelled the city. It is worth our while to inquire, what foundation these opprobrious reflections may have. Of the slavery by and by. Permit me, in the first place, briefly to discuss that question, or rather calumny, with respect to the banishment of the physicians from Rome. Surely this fiction is supported by no ancient annals of credit, nor by any thing that can be learned from old monuments. The first who broached this falsehood, so far as I know, was that bungling writer, concerning the vanity of the sciences, Cornelius Agrippa *. I own he was in some measure led into this mistake by Pliny †, who has told us, that the Roman people lived above 600 years without any physicians, and condemned their art, after having tried it. The invectives too of Cato to his son Marcus, against the medical art, no doubt contributed to this error of his. We do not however any where read, that the surly spirit or authority of Cato was of such weight, as to procure the banishment of the physicians from the city. Nor did the populace condemn the whole art, but that part of it which is performed by manual operation; amputations and searings, they looked upon as uncommon pieces of cruelty, terrible even to a spectator, which yet pity to the patient renders often necessary.

But to drop this reproach, which has been often confuted by men of letters; let us a little inquire,

* De van. scient. cap. 83. † Nat. hist. l. xxix. c. 1.
what

what was the state of physicians living at Rome, and whether they were slaves or not. The Romans received all their arts from the Grecians, and that late too, as this unpolished and warlike state was not much employed in the liberal sciences *. Nor did they cultivate grammar or poetry, till five hundred years after the building of their city †. In the year of the city 535, Archagathus the first physician came from Peloponnesus to Rome, and was honoured with the right of Roman citizens; and, in consequence of this, had a shop purchased for him at the public charge, in the Acilian street ‡. Great in the age following was the fame of Asclepiades the Bithynian, a remarkable orator and physician, whom L. Crassus, in Cicero, mentions §, as his physician and friend; and Calpurnius Asclepiades, probably one of his posterity, obtained of the Emperor Trajan for his parents, himself, and brothers, seven cities †. Soon after also, as physicians from Greece daily resorted to Rome, for the sake of gain; Julius Cæsar, upon whom at that time the supreme power was devolved, made free of the city all the professors of this art →. Now, to use the words of an eminent learned man, so much as to suspect that ever this favour was conferred upon slaves, is extremely foolish ++. Nothing then servile or mean hitherto disgraces our art. But, to speak plainly and without reserve, it is not to be denied, that, with many learned gentlemen, not a few inferior to

* Sueton. lib. de illust. grammat. in princ. † Cic. in Brut. c. xviii. et Tuscul. quæst. in princip. ubi vid. not. Davissii. ‡ Plin. N. H. l. xxix. c. 1. || De

orat. l. i. c. 14. † Inscript. antiq. apud Spon. Recherch. curieuses. dissert. 27. → Sueton. in vit. c. 42.

++ Casaub. in dict. vit. Suet. c. 4.

them, both in point of knowledge and fortune, came at this time to Rome; who, though they did not prescribe medicines, but performed manual operations, went notwithstanding by the name of physicians. These became the vassals of rich and great men, and were slaves till they obtained the freedom of the city, when they assumed the name of some Roman family; and, upon their improving in learning, they cured internal diseases, and were associated with those physicians who attend patients confined to their beds. This was the situation of Antonius Musa, for whom the Romans erected a statue, contributing money for that purpose, because he had cured Octavius Augustus of a dangerous illness *. Augustus too advanced him to the senatorian dignity, and granted a dispensation from all troublesome offices, not only to him, but to all the professors of physic for ever †.

Physic then was not a servile, but a liberal art, among the Romans, and was held in so great honour, that even the chirurgical part of it, which could be practised by slaves, and persons of the meanest rank, procured them their liberty, and vast riches. In those times the rewards given to the faculty of physicians were very considerable. To the physicians of princes an yearly salary was allotted. And, as Pliny informs us, Stertinius charged it upon them as a fault, that he was satisfied with 500,000 sesterces, which is more than 3600 l. of our money; whereas he could prove, by numbering the houses, that they gained above 600,000 in the city †. Yet this Stertinius and his brother beautified Naples with fine buildings, and left to their heir a revenue of three hundred times an

* Sueton. in vit. Aug. c. 59.
sub fin.

† Lib. xxix. c. 1.

† Dio. H. R. l. liii.

hundred thousand sesterces *. I forbear to multiply examples, and shall only mention these Romans, the Cassii, the Calpetani, the Arruntii, the Albutii, and Rubrii, all eminent professors of medicine, and rich at the same time. I cannot however but take notice, that upon the coins of the Rubrii is to be seen a snake, the symbol of the goddess of health, which, it seems, is a monument of some family laying claim to the honours of medicine. It is strange that neither Patinus nor Vaillant, men eminent in explaining coins, have mentioned this so honourable to their art, among other causes of the same thing, which are farther fetched †. Upon the whole, so far were the physicians at Rome from being always men of low fortunes, that they were often related to, and intimate with the emperors themselves ‡.

Nor let any body imagine, that the benefits we have been speaking of were by a singular favour confined to individuals; no, the art was generally respected, and privileges were granted to all that professed it. That there was a college or school of physicians (as it was called) in the city, is plain from the ancient marble inscriptions §. And the books of ancient lawyers inform us, what sort of privileges the laws allowed them. I shall only produce a few of many examples. This grant of the Emperor Constantine the Great is upon record.

“ We order physicians, especially such as attend princes, grammarians, and doctors of laws, together with their wives and sons, to live unmolested in the possession of their effects in their respective cities, to be

* Ibid. † Vid. Patin. et Vaill. fam. Rom. ‡ Vid. Spon. Recherch. curieuses. dissert. 27. § Mercur. art. gymn. l. i. c. 7.

“ free from all offices, either civil or public : and
 “ we injoin, that, in the provinces, they entertain no
 “ strangers, nor discharge any office ; that none sue
 “ them at law, or abuse them ; and whosoever
 “ does, let him suffer what punishment the judge
 “ shall think proper to inflict *.” Nor was it a
 new thing to honour this salutary profession with all
 the above favours. For before that, the Emperors Ve-
 spasian and Hadrian had directed, that an exemption
 from entertaining of strangers should be granted by
 princes to physicians and philosophers †. Moreover,
 Antoninus Pius had ordered physicians to be exeemed
 from all civil and public offices ‡. And after all these,
 Julian, who, had he not stained his character by his
 implacable hatred to the Christians, might justly
 be reckoned among the wisest of the emperors, not
 only gave an honourable testimony of the utility of
 our art, but ratified by law the decrees of former
 princes relating to physicians, and freed them from all
 court-services ||. But enough has been said of medi-
 cal affairs, among the people who were lords of the
 universe.

If we consider the times, and as it were the differ-
 ent periods of medicine, the thread of our discourse
 carries us now to the Arabians, who cultivated the stu-
 dy of letters at the same time with that of war. For
 in those ages, in which barbarity had over-run all other
 nations, the knowledge of the art of medicine was pre-
 served among them. The medical annals are indeed de-
 fective as to this point, and what the historians of that na-

* Leg. 6. cod. de profess. et med.

† Leg. ult.

§ ult. ff. de mun. & hon. ‡ Leg. 6. § 2. ff. de excusat.

|| Vid. Julian. epistol.

tion have recorded of physicians being enveloped in the difficulties of their own language, is concealed in the presses of libraries, but may some time or other perhaps be brought to light. We may observe, however, by way of specimen, from their records, which are not published, that the annual salary of the emperor's physician was fifteen times an hundred thousand drachmæ * ; which, if reduced to our money, amounts to more than 30,000 pounds. Any one may say, that this generosity of their princes was prodigious, and scarce credible. But physicians were not only the ministers and counsellors of the Arabian kings, but likewise connected with them by intermarriages; and the revenues of lands, and governments of cities, were often given them as the reward of their labours.

Afterwards when, upon the revival of letters, the ancient fountains of learning began to be opened, and the study of the sciences to be warmly carried on, first in Italy, and then in other countries of Europe, medicine obtained different honours among different states; and as arts are cherished by glory, so that of medicine has always repaid the favours conferred upon it, by the greatest services to the public. It would be tedious to explain the privileges and immunities of the schools of Salernum, Bononia, Padua, Mount

* *Osaibea de vitis medicorum*, ms. Arab. Drachmæ autem hic non Atticæ, sed Arabicæ intelligi debent; quarum hæ, si Golio credamus in lex. Arab. tertia parte illis sunt leviores. Nec longe discrepat Gravii sententia, qui, ex comparatione cum grana nostris discrimen petens, veterem Atticorum drachmam grana 67, Arabicam vero $47\frac{1}{2}$ exæquare statuit. Vid. Greaves's discourse of the Roman denary, p. 61. 115.

Pessulaus, Paris, and many such. I mention however with pleasure, that as medicine has no where been more honoured than among ourselves; so no college (I would not incur envy by the expression) has been more fruitful than ours, in men of the greatest genius and learning.

Here a large field of discourse opens to our view; but the task enjoined warns me not to spend the little time, sacred to the memory of the great patrons of the medical art, in the commendation of physicians only. Let foreigners rather declare, how much they have profited in the study of physic, by the labours of the English. But why should I not mention that it has been our good fortune, that those very persons who have shone as eminent lights in this salutary science, are celebrated as the authors and guarantees of our dignity? Can any name a wiser man or more accomplished scholar than Linacer, who, in the reign of the invincible Henry the Eighth, first secured us by royal authority? Is there any better skilled in this art than Caius, who added the appendages of power to our ornamental honours? Can we find a match to Harvey, in point of acute parts, and the knowledge of nature, who enhanced our power by his donations? These, after the manner of the ancient philosophers, leaving their native country, went to different climates, especially to Italy, that ancient seat of the muses, where they not only carefully imbibed all sorts of sciences, and introduced them into their country; but, what is still more, they contrived the form of a medical republic, whereby the several professors of that art might be united as members of the same body. The sciences are social,

and

and concord is the principle which forwards and promotes them. Hence, one after another, as it were by turns, corroborated this fraternity by laws and statutes; they recorded their performances, and instituted a solemn entertainment, at which honourable mention was made of their patrons. Live for ever, ye illustrious names! your praises shall remain while medicine is in repute; and this it must be while a care of themselves affects mortals, and while the nature of men prone to luxury and licentiousness, renders them obnoxious to diseases. I should be highly to blame, if I passed over in silence others who are rivals for the same commendation; viz. Caldwell, Gullstone, and Crony, who, by large donations, promoted the study of chirurgery. Nor must I omit Hamæus, who when alive, furnished us with those buildings, and at his death bequeathed to us his estate. As the motives to virtue, particularly that kind of it which is subservient to the public utility, are great among good men; so this remarkable liberality of physicians, and generous zeal for promoting the common good, has brought in others, eminent both for their birth and parts, to a share of the same praise. Nor have the female sex been behind hand in promoting the honour of an art to which their delicate frame makes them often have recourse. Therefore Arabella Stuart, and Mary Countess of Salop, these ladies of honour, and descended of the royal line, have given large donations for defraying the charges laid out in purchasing our buildings. With these I will join these two noblemen, John Lord Lumley, and Henry Marquis of Dorchester. The former jointly contributed with the above-mentioned Caldwell, and the latter so highly esteemed

esteemed us, that he not only presented us with an excellent library, but wanted to be of our number, to attend our meetings, and strenuously to practise medicine. How happy is the omen, when we can congratulate ourselves, that a nobleman illustrious by all the appendages of dignity, and yet more so by his magnanimity, has added the honour and splendour of his name to our records !

I will proceed no further, thus to fully by my sorry genius the praises of those great men, which the voice even of the greatest orator is not sufficient to celebrate. The examples of humanity and knowledge which you, most accomplished colleagues, daily show, will consecrate their memory far better, than the warmest breath of an oration. For while you tread their steps, you renew a daily monument of praise and prudent counsel, and exhibit a perpetual testimony of pains well applied. Who beholds our most illustrious præses, supporting with resolution and prudence our authority, and does not immediately represent to himself Linacæ's wisdom ? Who makes acknowledgments to the censors for restraining the destructive boldness of those unskilled in the art, and providing effectually against frauds in the composition of our medicines ? Who commends the quæstor's fidelity and œconomy in managing the treasury ? Who has a great veneration for all of you, that are sincerely looking after the safety and health of your countrymen, and beholds you adorned with riches and honours suitably to your merits ? I say, who does all this ; and does not at the same time honourably mention, and extol with the highest praises, the benefactions of those who first laid the foundations of this science,

and

and erected these buildings? Go on then, my illustrious colleagues, and prosper with your wisdom, proceed in the path you have begun: for thus shall you transmit to your sons the light of praise and life, and they again to your grandchildren; who, following the examples of their ancestors, shall preserve the privileges, the honour and dignity of this society, which I wish may, and I prophecy will continue throughout all ages, and shall leave those buildings to their posterity in good repair.

A Letter from Dr RICHARD MEAD to Dr
JOHN FREIND.

I At length acquit my promise, my dear friend, and send you the method I observe in curing the small-pox; together with some cases which illustrate and confirm it, which you requested me to put in writing.

Our discourse, as far as I remember, turned upon this disease when it is at its greatest height, and upon the regimen proper for the patient at that time. I then told you, that, in most cases at least, I found, by several years experience, the keeping the belly open to be extremely proper; now I shall briefly describe for what purpose, and with what care I first practised this.

The consideration of the pustules for the most part so much ingrosses the attention of our physicians, that they look upon every kind of evacuation as dangerous, and as having a tendency to interrupt the concoction of the corrupt matter, or to hinder the pushing of it into the proper parts of the body.

Sydenham places all his hopes in the swelling of the face and the hands; and yet nothing is more ordinary than the death of those whose skin is swelled to the highest pitch; nay, he himself acknowledges, that the promoting of this salutary swelling in many cases is quite impracticable.

Morton, while he is entirely for joining the animal spirits with the morbid matter, so combats against the deadly enemy, with his hot antidotes, these auxiliary forces of his forsooth, that he raises new troubles in the blood, and increases the fever he ought to check; and

and the histories he brings, plainly show that most of the patients he attended, have either been killed by too much heat, or have escaped as it were by fire.

The case seems to stand thus: In the regular confluent small-pox mentioned by Sydenham, when now the disease wearing off, the swelling of the face is assuaged, from the corrupted matter, or not yet turned into pus, or from the pustules thrust back into the blood, a putrid fever arises, discovering itself by heat, want of rest, and other such symptoms, which, if not cured, in two or three days generally finishes the patient, sometimes however it continues longer.

But however present or succeeding symptoms may differ, all affected with this distemper need some evacuation. It generally happens, that in nine or ten days after the first eruption of the pustules, the patient becomes warm, and the tongue is rendered dry by the vehement beating of the arteries, and the difficulty of breathing; on these emergencies, having applied a clyster in the evening, next day I loosen the belly with a gentle cathartic potion, and at night give a narcotic draught, if necessary.

In this disease the hands and the feet swell; but purging is so far from checking or stopping this, that I have always observed it succeeded the better for it.

It frequently happens, especially in the worst kind of this disease, that the patient falls into a fever, which is attended with a small or languid beating of the arteries, without any remarkable swelling of the hands, and the patient is rather benumbed than scorched with heat, his strength being greatly impaired.

In this case, blistering plasters are to be applied to

the arms and the legs ; nor are purgative medicines entirely to be neglected, but care must be taken that they be gentle, and suited to the strength of the patient, and that some time intervene betwixt each dose ; for the keeping the belly open is so much the more necessary, when the parts are not swelled, as, in most cases, the putrid matter which is in the pustules, in a great measure is not turned into pus.

In general, we may observe, that greater regard is to be had to the strength of the patient than to the pustules ; by this time all the pushing of the morbid matter through the skin is over ; therefore the noxious humour, which threatens danger, must be carried off by other methods. Now, the salival passages do not act their part, and the viscid liquor which flowed in great abundance through them, almost from the beginning of the disease, sticks and can scarce be got up. If the voiding of urine happens to have been for some days large and free, yet even this, at that time, comes off with difficulty, and in a less quantity than usual. It remains then to cleanse the glandules of the intestines, which are the more adapted for draining the blood of corrupt humours, as they naturally drive off any gross lentor.

This caution ought to be given, that not only at this time, but every day of the disease, the patient is to be let blood, if troubled with a difficulty of breathing, or in case of a delirium, or of any other symptoms of too much feverish heat.

Of the innumerable examples which daily experience furnishes me with, I shall only select a few, in order to point out how this medicine is adapted to the various and most difficult cases.

The

The head and hands of a youth about sixteen years of age, on the ninth day of his illness, swelled prodigiously; this swelling was accompanied with a fever, with great heat in the lungs, an asthma and delirium. After letting blood at the arm to the quantity of $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj, I gave pil. ruff. 3 ss. and ten hours after, as the belly continued obstructed, I administered a lenitive electuary 3 vj; being largely purged, he took an alleviating draught. Hence the fever was so much abated, and the symptoms so greatly lessened, that in a short time he recovered beyond expectation; the disease however was so severe upon the poor youth, that the hard tunic of both his eyes being vitiated by the pustules, he lost his sight, and consequently the pleasure of life.

In one or two young men distressed in much the same manner, I happily found that this medicine was not to be omitted, even though many excrescences should break out in the intervals of the pustules, and terrify the spectators on account of their malignity, which is often the case; for these do not ease the fever, but indicate plenty of morbid matter, and lentor; wherefore it is the more necessary often to relax the belly, some time intervening betwixt every application made for this purpose.

In a girl five years old, there appeared among the pustules, from the first days of her illness, purple and livid spots here and there; her hands swelled on the ninth day; on the tenth she was purged by means of a lenitive electuary; next day her forehead, which something like a white bladder covered, was discoloured with blueness. I ordered it to be fomented with
the

the spirit of wine warmed, and every night procured her sleep by a dose of opium; on the fourteenth day, when for the first time the swelling of her hands abated, I again gave her physic, as also on the sixteenth day. Now the black scurf which irritated her face, began to open, and though it burst but slowly, yet afforded certain hopes of recovery.

It happens sometimes, though seldom, that, towards the end of this illness, the disease, as it were, increases and revives, new pustules succeeding under the scurf with which the skin was covered; whence, by reason of the abundance of moisture, the malady continues more than twenty days. This I lately observed in a lady of quality about forty years of age, who, being in a good plight of body, supplied matter for the small-pox which seized her three several times. This occasioned a continued exulceration over her whole body, scurfs appearing even to the 28th day; so that the ulcers in the loins, as she had been so long ill, made me afraid of a gangrene. On the 12th day I gave her a gentle dose of physic; on the 15th the swelling of her hands, which had continued to this time, being abated, I found it necessary to repeat the same; this every third or fourth day I continued to do, till she had got the better of the distemper; and thus, after a lingering illness, was her ulcerated body made whole.

Nature herself sometimes removes all manner of doubt with respect to the necessity of purgation, while she thrusts downward all noxious matter, the flux of the belly continuing for several days: when this is the case, the belly is in such manner to be a-
fringed

stringed and loosened, that too great evacuations may not waste the strength. By this method lately a young nobleman of eighteen years of age recovered: his face on the sixth day without any swelling resembled a piece of parchment; and as there were no signs of suppuration, I applied blistering plaisters, which extracted more moisture than usual. On the ninth day, the hands not at all swelling, he was seized with a flux, which rhubarb taken often with Fracastorius's confection in a great measure stopped, yet so as that the patient evacuated a little three or four times a-day; on the 14th day the membrane bursting on his face, the skin underneath appeared to be corroded with thin gore, the scales did not quite disappear before the 20th day; the flux however continued in the way I have described.

Now to conclude, I have scarce ever seen any grievously affected with this disease escape, unless upon the decline of the fever their cure has been effected by a plentiful flow of urine, or an open belly. Not to speak of children, who generally are freed from danger by having their bellies kept lax during the whole time they labour under this disease.

These are the things, very learned Sir, I had to communicate to you upon this subject; which I incline you should so use, that while you weigh these reasons of mine with your great penetration, you would also consider of what importance they may sometimes be in other fevers, which are cured slowly and with difficulty. I can for my own part freely aver, that this practice has succeeded so well with me, that I think it for the interest of the human race, it
be

be published. But as to this determine as you please; suffice it for me that I have complied with your desire, and by doing so have shown how much I value your commands. Adieu. Continue your affection to your most sincere friend.

Sept. 1. 1716.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

* * The preceding translation of Dr Mead's oration in honour of Harvey, and of his letter to Dr Freind, has been made chiefly for the use of those gentlemen who may be at some loss to understand the original. We are sensible that such a translation, however well executed, cannot fully display the beauties of the Latin original; but hope it will be found clearly to express the Doctor's meaning. As the several pieces originally wrote by the Doctor in Latin are translated in this edition, it was thought proper also to give a translation of the oration and letter. Mean time those who understand Latin, will no doubt chuse rather to read the original, than the translation.

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I N-

I N D E X.

The volumes are denoted by numeral letters, and the pages by figures.

When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are disjoined by a comma, the first figure or figures in the preceding number are supposed to be repeated in the subsequent.

When several particulars occur under an article, all to be found in one volume, the volume is not repeated.

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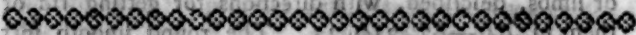
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C O R R I G E N D A

Vol. ii. 102. 13. for Latin read English
124. 29. } for warty read watery
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231. 22. read will not be

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